
**FINAL REPORT, FOURTH REGULAR
SETTLEMENT, 1912—16.**



Revised list of Agents for the sale of Punjab Government Publications.

IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

CONSTABLE & Co., 10, Orange Street,
Leicester Square, London, W. C.

KEGAN PAUL TRENCH, TRÜBNER & Co.,
Limited, 68-74, Carter Lane, E. C.
and 25, Museum Street, London,
W. C.

BERNARD QUARITCH, 11, Grafton Street,
New Bond Street, London, W.

T. FISHER UNWIN, Limited, No. 1,
Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C.

P. S. KING AND SON, 2 & 4, Great
Smith Street, Westminster, London,
S. W.

H. S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill and 9,
Pall Mall, London.

GRINDLAY & Co., 54, Parliament Street,
London, S. W.

W. THACKER & Co., 2, Creed Lane,
London, E. C.

LEZAC & Co., 46, Great Russell Street,
London, W. C.

B. H. BLACKWELL, 50 and 51, Broad
Street, Oxford.

DEIGHTON BELL, & Co., Limited, Cam-
bridge.

OLIVER & BOYD, Tweeddale Court,
Edinburgh.

E. PONSONBY, Limited, 116, Grafton
Street, Dublin.

ON THE CONTINENT.

ERNEST LEROUX, 28, Rue Bonaparte,
Paris, France.

MARTINUS NIJHOFF, The Hague Hol-
land.

IN INDIA.

A. CHAND & Co., Imperial Book Depôt
Office, Delhi.

GULAB SINGH AND SONS, Mufid-i-'Am
Press, Lahore.

MANAGER, Punjab Law Book Depôt,
Anarkali Bazar, Lahore.

S. MUMTAZ ALI & SON, Rafah-i-'Am
Press, Lahore (for vernacular publi-
cations only).

RAMA KRISHNA & SONS, Book-Sellers
and News Agents, Anarkali Street,
Lahore.

N. B. MATHUR, Superintendent and
Proprietor, Nazir Kanun Hind Press,
Allahabad.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
Bombay.

THACKER SPINK & Co., Calcutta and
Simla.

NEWMAN and Co., Calcutta.

R. CAMBRAY and Co., Calcutta.

THACKER & Co., Bombay.

HIGGINBOTHAMS, Limited, Madras.

T. FISHER UNWIN, Calcutta.

V. KALYANARAM IYER & Co., 189,
Esplanade Row, Madras.

G. A. NATESAN & Co., Madras.

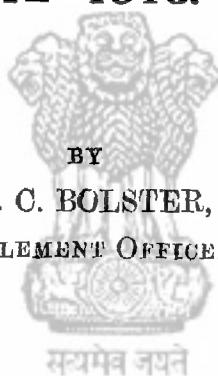
SUPERINTENDENT, American Baptist
Mission Press, Rangoon.

FINAL REPORT
OF THE
FOURTH REGULAR SETTLEMENT

OF THE
LAHORE DISTRICT

1912—1916.

BY
R. C. BOLSTER,
SETTLEMENT OFFICER.



Lahore:

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, PUNJAB.
1916.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Para.	Subject.	Page.
CHAPTER I.—THE DISTRICT.		
1	Boundaries and dimensions	1
2	The <i>Tahsils</i>	<i>ib.</i>
3	Broad natural divisions	<i>ib.</i>
4	Rainfall and failure of crops	2
5	Communications and markets	<i>ib.</i>
6	Population	<i>ib.</i>
7	Cultivated area	3
8	Water-level and well irrigation	<i>ib.</i>
9	Canal irrigation	<i>ib.</i>
10	Crops	4
11	Size of holdings—Tenancies and rents	<i>ib.</i>
12	Alienations and land values	5
13	Live-stock	6
14	Miscellaneous income	<i>ib.</i>
CHAPTER II.—FISCAL HISTORY.		
15	The pre-British system of revenue collection	6
16	The summary and first regular settlements	<i>ib.</i>
17	The second regular settlement	7
18	The third regular settlement	<i>ib.</i>
19	Working of the last settlement	8
CHAPTER III.—THE REVISION OF RECORDS.		
20	The programme for revision of maps and records and its fulfilment	8
21	Units of length and area and scales of measurement	9
22	System of surveys	<i>ib.</i>
23	Map correction	10
24	Re-measurement on the square system,—(i) general, (ii) ordinary proprietary villages, (iii) <i>rakhs</i> , and (iv) riverain estates.	<i>ib.</i>
25	Re-measurement-cum- <i>killabandi</i>	12
26	Triangular survey	<i>ib.</i>
27	The record-of-rights	13
28	Village note-books	14
29	Grouped and handkerchief maps	15
30	Trijunction pillars and base-line stones	<i>ib.</i>
31	River boundaries	<i>ib.</i>
32	Mutation and case work	16
CHAPTER IV.—REVISION OF THE ASSESSMENT.		
33	Orders of the Supreme Government on the revision of assessment	17
34	Assessment circles—(i) agricultural and (ii) urban	18
35	Classification of soils	19
36	Half-net-assets by cash rents	20
37	Half-net-assets by kind rents	<i>ib.</i>
38	The average matured area	21
39	Outturn of crops	<i>ib.</i>
40	Prices	<i>ib.</i>
41	Menials' and reapers' deductions	22
42	Landlord's share of produce	<i>ib.</i>

Para.	Subject.	Page.
CHAPTER IV.—REVISION OF THE ASSESSMENT— <i>concluded.</i>		
43	Additions to and deductions from owners' share	22
44	The half-net-assets estimate by kind rents	23
45	The true agricultural half-net-assets and comparison with demand actually imposed.	<i>ib.</i>
46	Urban assessments	24
47	Fluctuating assessments	25
48	Assessment of the Kasur <i>Tahsil</i>	<i>ib.</i>
49	Manjha Mitha Circle, Kasur	26
50	Manjha Khara Circle, Kasur	<i>ib.</i>
51	Bet Bangar Circle, Kasur	<i>ib.</i>
52	Hithar Circle, Kasur	27
53	Urban Circle, Kasur	<i>ib.</i>
54	Assessment of the Chunian <i>Tahsil</i>	<i>ib.</i>
55	Hithar Circle, Chunian	<i>ib.</i>
56	Dabh Circle, Chunian... ..	28
57	Bet Bangar Circle, Chunian	<i>ib.</i>
58	Manjha Circle, Chunian	<i>ib.</i>
59	Ravi Circle, Chunian	29
60	Colony Circle, Chunian	<i>ib.</i>
61	Urban Circle, Chunian	30
62	Assessment of the Lahore <i>Tahsil</i>	<i>ib.</i>
63	Lahore Circle, Lahore... ..	<i>ib.</i>
64	Bet Ravi Circle, Lahore	<i>ib.</i>
65	Khadir Circle, Lahore	31
66	Manjha Mitha Circle, Lahore	<i>ib.</i>
67	Manjha Khara Circle, Lahore	<i>ib.</i>
68	Urban Circle, Lahore	32
69	Financial results of re-assessment	<i>ib.</i>
70	Sanctioned agricultural soil rates	<i>ib.</i>
71	Assessment of canal-irrigated land	<i>ib.</i>
	(i) <i>the Upper Bari Doab Canal</i> —(a) <i>Nahri patra</i> , (b) rules for the imposition and remission of <i>nahri-patra</i> , (c) occupiers' rates.	33
	(ii) <i>the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals</i> —(a) water advantage rates, (b) occupiers' rates.	34
	(iii) <i>the Upper Chenab Canal</i> —(a) <i>Nahri</i> crop rates, (b) occupiers' rates.	35
	(iv) <i>the Lower Bari Doab Canal</i> —(a) <i>Nahri</i> crop rates, (b) occupiers' rates.	<i>ib.</i>
CHAPTER V.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE REVENUE.		
72	Village assessments	36
73	Reception of the new assessment	<i>ib.</i>
74	Internal distribution—(a) procedure	37
	" " (b) methods of distribution—	
	(i) Extent to which the method of last settlement was followed ; (ii) waste ; (iii) well lands ; (iv) canal lands ; (v) differential <i>versus</i> all round agricultural rates ; (vi) urban lands.	<i>ib.</i>
75	Progressive assessments	41
76	Protective leases on wells	<i>ib.</i>
CHAPTER VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.		
77	Cost of settlement and financial results	42
78	Assignments of revenue	43
79	Forests	44
80	Government estates	<i>ib.</i>
81	Amount and dates of instalments	45

Para.	Subject.	Page.
CHAPTER VI.—MISCELLANEOUS—concluded.		
82	Cesses	46
83	Term of settlement—(i) agricultural, (ii) urban	46
84	Village headmen	47
85	Chief headmen and <i>samindari inams</i>	48
86	<i>Zamildars</i>	48
87	<i>Patwaris</i> and <i>kanungos</i>	49
88	Diallution rules	50
89	Scheme for suspensions and remissions	51
90	Special remissible balances outstanding from last settlement	52
91	Table of average yields	53
92	<i>Riwaj-i-Am</i>	53
93	Revision of district gazetteer	54
94	Training of officials	54
95	Matters requiring the attention of Deputy Commissioner	55
96	Notice of officers	55
97	Orders required	58



No. 4985 (Rev. & Agri.—Rev.).

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. H. D. CRAIK, I.C.S.,
Revenue Secretary to Government,
Punjab and its Dependencies,

To

THE SENIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL
COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, the 10th March 1917.

Revenue and Agriculture.

Revenue.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Dunnett's letter No. 91—745-1, dated the 18th September 1916, forwarding the final report of the third revised settlement of the Lahore district, together with the Commissioner's and Financial Commissioner's reviews.

2. The district as now constituted has more than three-fourths of its cultivated area protected by irrigation—the proportions roughly being 19 per cent. *chahi*, 58 per cent. *nahri* and 23 per cent. *barani* and *sailaba*,—and the risk of any general and widespread failure of the crop is almost negligible, in spite of the scanty rainfall of from 14 to 17 inches annually. The proprietary body is strong, Jats owning nearly two-thirds of the whole district, and holdings are on the average—10 acres per owner—substantially larger than in most of the neighbouring districts. The tract is exceptionally well provided with communications, both by road and rail, and with market towns, and the cultivators have thus been enabled to reap the full benefit of the recent rise in the value of agricultural produce. The proportion of land sold and mortgaged in recent years to the money-lending classes is trifling, and the general level of prosperity and comfort among the agricultural population has steadily risen and is now distinctly high. The Lieutenant-Governor has a fairly vivid recollection of what conditions were like when he made his first tour through it in 1886, and excepting the new canal colonies, he knows of no part of the Province which can show a more marked improvement within the present generation.

3. The assessment of Rs. 8,20,676, sanctioned in 1892 for a term of twenty years, but actually continued for twenty-three, involved an enhancement on the previous demand of 41 per cent., but was admittedly a very lenient one. Lahore was perhaps the most leniently assessed of the many central districts which then came under settlement, a fact which has had an important bearing on the pitch of the re-assessment now completed. The incidence on cultivation was only 12 annas per acre, and it has been paid with ease. The other circumstances that have justified an increase in the demand may be summarized as follows:—

- (a) A rise in the value of agricultural produce which, though somewhat unequal in its distribution throughout the district, was everywhere substantial. It is estimated at 35 per cent. in Chunian, 39 per cent. in Kasur, and 48 per cent. in Lahore tahsils.

- (b) An increase in the selling value of ordinary agricultural land, which in Lahore tahsil has doubled and in the other two tahsils trebled in the last twenty years.
- (c) The opening of the Patti-Kasur-Lodhran branch railway line in 1907 and the consequent development of the market towns of Patti and Kasur.
- (d) The construction of several new metalled roads, including the road-bridge free of tolls over the Ravi at Shahdara.
- (e) An extension of cultivation by $7\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. from 1,091,874 to 1,173,100 acres, notably in the Chunian tahsil, mainly owing to the expansion of irrigation from the Upper Bari Doab canal.
- (f) The opening of two new canals, the Upper Chenab north of the Ravi and the Lower Bari Doab in the extreme south-eastern corner of the district. These, together with the extension of the Upper Bari Doab and less important Sutlej inundation systems, have raised the area of *nahri* land by 108 per cent., from 329,961 to 686,498 acres.
- (g) A consequent increase in the normal cropped area of the district by 24 per cent., from 865,850 to 1,074,500 acres, attended by a marked improvement in the quality and outturn of the crops.

4. The Settlement Officer's calculation of the net assets of owners was, as the Financial Commissioner has remarked, characterized by the most scrupulous moderation in favour of the revenue-payers. Indeed, the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to think that it erred on the side of excessive caution, as not only were the rates of outturn extremely moderate but the prices assumed for the two most important staples, wheat and cotton,—Rs. 2-6-0 and Rs. 5-12-0 per maund, respectively—were admittedly far below the average recorded prices for the 10 years previous to settlement. The point is, however, one of purely academic interest, as the full theoretical demand of Rs. 33,19,610 estimated by Mr. Bolster was clearly far in excess of any that could in actual practice be taken. The assessment actually imposed on agricultural land will ultimately after the lapse of 10 years amount to Rs. 14,85,235, or only 44 per cent. of the estimated half net assets, which may be contrasted with the 73 per cent. taken in Gujranwala, 61 per cent. in Sialkot, and 51 per cent. in Amritsar. The new demand involves an enhancement of 59 per cent. on that of the expiring settlement, but the initial enhancement will owing to the very liberal amounts which will be deferred for 5 or 10 years be less than 25 per cent.

5. The assessment is in fact probably relatively the most lenient in the Province. For the district as a whole the average incidence is Re. 1-4-7 per acre cultivated and Re. 1-6-6 per acre matured. Putting the average value per acre matured as low as Rs. 20 per acre, the final demand represents less than one-fourteenth of the value of the crops grown. Even in the Chunian colony, where the former nominal demand was almost trebled, the incidence of the new assessment will be only Re. 1-15-0 per acre cropped; while in the other two circles where the rate of enhancement was highest, the Manjha Mitha and Manjha Khara of Kasur tahsil, the incidence falls as low as Re. 1-5-7 and Re. 1-4-0 per acre, respectively. The latter figure is roughly equivalent to about one-sixteenth of the gross value of the produce, according to the Settlement Officer's very cautious estimate, a fact which is in itself sufficient proof of the groundless character of the numerous objections to the new demand presented by the landowners of these two circles. Certain villages in the Kasur tahsil where the America-returned emigrants were strong in numbers and influence have since become notorious as centres of revolutionary activity, and though the imported doctrines of the *Ghadr* movement, which included the refusal to pay land revenue, were not being openly preached when the new assessment was announced in the early summer of 1914, the Lieutenant-Governor has little doubt that its sinister influences

were already at work beneath the surface. This view is confirmed by the fact that the assessment of the adjoining Central Manjha circle of Tarn Taran tahsil, announced some 18 months earlier, was received practically without objection, though its general pitch was appreciably higher than in the Kasur Manjha circles and the rate of enhancement in certain of the southern villages was probably at least as high as that in the neighbouring estates in the Kasur Manjha Mitha. In the Lahore and Chunian tahsils the new demand was everywhere well received, and it is evident that its leniency and the care which the Settlement Officer bestowed on its distribution over holdings were generally recognized.

6. An important and to some extent novel feature of the settlement was the assessment of Rs. 25,730 imposed on non-agricultural lands situated in the environs of Lahore City and in three privately owned markets at Patti, Azamabad and Kot Rai Buta Mal. This assessment emphasized the fundamental principle enunciated in section 48 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act that all land, to whatever purpose applied and wherever situate, is liable to the payment of land revenue, a principle to which attention had been drawn by a dispatch of the Secretary of State in 1911 regarding the advisability of securing for the benefit of the community the adequate taxation of non-agricultural land. In applying this general principle to urban land in the neighbourhood of Lahore City, the Lieutenant-Governor held that potential building sites, whether cultivated or waste, were both in law and in equity liable to taxation. As His Honour remarked in his orders on the assessment report, the assessment actually imposed on such sites is trivial as compared with their great and increasing value, and in so far as it will have any effect at all, its effect will be to bring into the market building sites, which are often held up indefinitely as a pure speculation.

The actual demand imposed on the 1,619 acres of urban land in the neighbourhood of the city was Rs. 24,165 as against a former demand of Rs. 6,724. In spite of the large enhancement, the average incidence of the new assessment, which has been distributed with great care at rates varying from Rs. 9 to Rs. 80 per acre, is just under Rs. 15 per acre, which is still a lenient demand judged by theoretical standards. The assessment on the three outlying markets is Rs. 1,565. The term of settlement in both cases has been fixed at 10 years in recognition of the steady and continuing rise in the value of this class of property.

7. For the rest of the district the term has been fixed at 20 years. While under present conditions no considerable expansion of agricultural resources is to be expected, it would be rash to predict that these conditions may not be considerably modified by hydraulic and other developments within the next 20 years, and while the extreme leniency of the Manjha assessments will probably justify their revision after that period, it will also be necessary to review the circumstances of the less favoured riverain tracts. In this connection it must not be forgotten that in the operations now concluded the demand in the Hithar Circle of Kasur and the Khadir Circle of Lahore was reduced—not because it exceeded the recognised standards but because it was high as compared with the more progressive upland tracts—by 8 and 5 per cent., respectively, and that in certain cases a re-assessment may be required as much to reduce as to enhance the demand.

8. In the revision of the record-of-rights Mr. Bolster was handicapped by the orders under which prior to his arrival correction of the maps and records by abbreviated methods was attempted. This system after a fair trial both in Lahore and elsewhere was found by Settlement Officers and by higher authorities alike to be unsuitable for general application, and it has now been finally decided that the experiment is not to be repeated. The Lahore records were ultimately revised on much the same lines as were adopted in Amritsar, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that in the Financial Commissioner's opinion the result is a satisfactory and reliable record-of-rights. He has also noted with pleasure the tribute paid in the report to the Survey Department for assistance in mapping the Sutlej and Ravi riverain tracts.

His Honour takes this opportunity of acknowledging the great value of the work done in recent years by the officers of the department, who have now provided a scientifically accurate frame-work for the maps of nearly all the Punjab rivers, and have thus greatly diminished the opportunities for disputes and litigation regarding the ownership of riverain lands.

9. The miscellaneous work, including the revision of the *Riwaj-i-Am* and gazetteer, connected with the settlement was heavy and appears to have been promptly and thoroughly dealt with. Certain questions, such as the terms of leases of State lands and the continuance of the large assignment of revenue enjoyed by the Lahore municipality, had inevitably to be left undecided at the conclusion of settlement operations. But they have been, or will be, the subject of separate orders, and need not be noticed in this review.

10. The settlement lasted for a little over 3½ years and cost in all less than 4 lakhs of rupees. The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that neither the duration nor the cost could well have been curtailed except at the sacrifice of accuracy both in assessment and in the revision of the records. His Honour entirely concurs in the commendation bestowed by the Commissioner and Financial Commissioner on Mr. Bolster's work. His assessment proposals were framed with sound judgment and their results have been satisfactory both to Government and to the revenue-payers, and he has completed an important and difficult settlement with despatch, energy and discretion. The two Extra Assistant Settlement Officers, Rai Bahadur Bhai Hotu Singh and Khan Sahib Chaudhri Sultan Ahmad, both thoroughly justified their selection by the excellence of their work.

The final report, though disfigured by occasional misprints, is a lucid and comprehensive one, and should be of great value to future Collectors and their Assistants. The map appended to it is, however, on so small a scale as to be of little use, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that before or after issue of the report it will be found possible to attach to it a larger and clearer map.

The Financial Commissioner in his review of the report has furnished an admirably comprehensive summary of the principal features of the settlement. His description in paragraph 7 of the review of the various systems of assessment in force is especially useful.

I have, &c.,

H. D. CRAIK,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

No. 91-745-1.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE :
Dated Lahore, the 18th September 1916.

FROM

J. M. DUNNETT, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners,
Punjab,

TO

THE HON'BLE MR. H. D. CRAIK, I.C.S.,
Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. J. Fagan, I.C.S.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward Mr. Bolster's report of the 3rd revised settlement of Lahore District, together with the Commissioner's review, and to submit the following remarks of the Financial Commissioner.

2. The broad natural divisions of the district are the central uplands or *Manjha*, the alluvial lowlands towards the Ravi and below the old Beas high bank towards the *Sutlej* and the true riverain tracts of both rivers. The soils of the uplands are not particularly well suited for dry cultivation with a normal rainfall of from 14 to 17 inches and the district marks the transition from the central and sub-montane districts where irrigation is not essential to the south-western districts where barani cultivation is practically unknown, except under specially favourable local conditions. The *Manjha*, however, is particularly well adapted to irrigated cropping, while fortunately well-sinking is generally easy and profitable, and perennial irrigation from State canals, notably the Upper Bari Doab Canal, is plentiful and widespread. The broad alluvial tract of fairly good, though somewhat light and sandy soil adjoining the *Sutlej* riverain is also fully supplied with irrigation from the inundation canals and from wells. In spite of the somewhat deficient rainfall cropping is therefore secure, 86 per cent. of the sowings on an average reaching maturity. Nearly three quarters (74½ per cent.) of the crops are raised with the aid of artificial irrigation. The class of crops is high, 40 per cent. being wheat and nearly 10 per cent. cotton. Markets are numerous and the communications, both within the district and with the outside world, are excellent. Industrious Jats hold almost two-thirds of the cultivated area. Arains, Rajputs and other Muhammadans, who are mostly inferior cultivators, inhabit the poorer tracts, particularly the riverain. The Settlement Officer describes the district as "essentially one of small owners." This is true in comparison with conditions in England but not in comparison with other districts of the province, for the district average of 10 acres cultivated for each owner is much above the provincial average of 7 acres, and greatly in excess of that prevailing in the central and submontane districts. The level of prosperity and comfort among the agricultural population is high. Only 3·5 per cent. of the cultivated area is held in mortgage by non-agriculturists and they have in twenty years acquired by purchase only 2·2 per cent. Since last settlement the value of ordinary agricultural land judged by sale prices has roughly trebled itself.

3. The first regular settlement of the district was made between 1854 and 1858. Canal irrigation was then unknown. The cultivated area was approximately 631,000 acres or 57½ per cent. of the total area. Before the first revised settlement

was commenced in 1864 irrigation from the Upper Bari Doab Canal had begun, and between that settlement and the second revised settlement (1888 --1893) the inundation canals were opened in the Sutlej Hithar. To these works and especially to the extension of the Upper Bari Doab Canal in the Manjha is due the very rapid development of the district which has continued without interruption till the present and is still going on. The 661,000 acres of cultivation had become at the first revised settlement 825,684 acres including 58,267 acres canal commanded. In the second revised settlement 1,091,874 acres of which 322,663 acres were nahri were brought under assessment and Mr. Bolster has now assessed 1,173,100 acres of cultivation, 686,498 being canal irrigated. Much the larger portion of this increase has taken place in the Manjha and is due to the Upper Bari Doab Canal. The cultivated area of the Manjha at the various settlements was 299,500 acres, 397,140 acres, 564,121 acres and 681,741 acres, the canal irrigated areas being respectively *nil*, 52,568 acres, 261,375 acres and 529,276 acres. With this increase in resources has gone an increase in population checked in the last decennium only by plague and emigration to the colonies. The marginal figures show the total population (inclusive of urban population) at various times. Since the last assessment of the district the cultivated area has increased by $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and the irrigated by 47 per cent. With the extension of canal irrigation has gone a decrease in the use of wells. The wells at work have fallen only from 10,050 to 9,501, but the well protected area has fallen from 295,614 acres to 220,454 or by 25 per cent. The best measure of the development in the last twenty years is however the extent to which the normal area of matured crops has risen. Mr. Casson Walker's assessment was based on a normal cropped area of 865,850 acres, Mr. Bolster's on an area of 1,074,560 acres. The further development of irrigation from the Upper Bari Doab Canal may confidently be expected, but measures for the due protection of the interests of those at present enjoying irrigation are now under discussion with Government, the Irrigation Department and the Financial Commissioners. The effective rise of prices since last settlement was found to vary from tahsil to tahsil the proportion ranging between 35 per cent. and 48 per cent.

1868	...	699,936*
1881	...	803,902*
1891	...	943,146
1901	...	1,044,656
1911	...	1,033,763

4. In chapter II of his report the Settlement Officer deals with the fiscal history of the district. The earlier figures refer to the district before the transfer of the Sharakpur tahsil to Gujranwala. The demand of the first regular settlement appears to have been for the present district Rs. 4,18,392 and that of the first revised settlement Rs. 5,58,092, the former having an incidence of Re. 0-10-0 per acre cultivated and the latter Re. 0-11-6. The demand of the settlement which has just expired was Rs. 8,20,676. It gave an increase of 41 per cent. on the assessment which it superseded and fell on cultivation at twelve annas per acre. These enhancements of the demand though considerable have not been commensurate with the great increase in the resources of the district. The burden of the demand has steadily become lighter and it has in consequence been collected without difficulty.

The assessment of agricultural land.
Half-net-assets estimates.

5. It was therefore to be expected that the full theoretical due of Government would be found to be very largely in excess of the current demand. For the calculation of the net assets of owners of agricultural land the usual data were available. Cash rents are paid by tenants on 12 per cent. of the cultivated area in the Lahore tahsil and on rather more than 8 per cent. and 6 per cent., respectively, in Kasur and Chunian. Their prevalence varies, however, greatly from circle to circle and in several circles, for instance the Chunian Colony, their nature and small number made them unsuitable as a basis for a circle estimate of assets. In the Lahore circle of the sadr tahsil, on the other hand, the calculation of half-net-assets practically amounted to a village to village examination of the numerous economic cash rents. In the main, however, the most reliable estimate of the fund available for assessment was the produce estimate which was based on the rents in kind paid from tahsil to tahsil on from 31 to $43\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the cultivated area. Mr. Bolster's estimates have with reason been subjected to the criticism that they are based

*Includes 140,000 estimated urban population.

on very moderate assumptions of the various crop outturns. The commutation prices, of which wheat at Rs. 2-6-0 per maund and cotton at Rs. 5-12-0 are typical, were also lenient in view of commercial conditions which have now prevailed for a considerable number of years. On the whole it is, the Financial Commissioner thinks, beyond question that the estimate of Rs. 33,19,610 as the true half-net-assets of the district was characterized by the most scrupulous moderation in favour of the revenue payers; more particularly was this the case in the Chunian colony where the estimate was decidedly lenient. For the district as a whole, however, the estimate was considerably more than double, in fact nearly treble, the corresponding figure at last settlement (Rs. 12,93,590) and thus probably takes sufficient account of the development in assessable value in the last 20 years.

6. The demand actually imposed on agricultural land, Rs. 14,85,235, absorbs only 44 per cent. of the estimated true half-net-assets. It yields an enhancement of 59 per cent. on the previous demand. Mr. Bolster has in paragraphs 48 to 67 of his report described the assessment of each tahsil and assessment circle. It is sufficient for the Financial Commissioner to notice that the largest increases have been taken in the most prosperous circles which have made the greatest progress since last settlement and that where necessary relief has been given to backward circles. It has also been arranged to mitigate the severity of the enhancement by deferring Rs. 3,23,109 of the demand for five years and of this sum again Rs. 1,12,984 for a further similar period. The initial enhancement will therefore be only Rs. 2,28,547 or less than 25 per cent. It may be noted here that the totals in the fourth column of the statement given in paragraph 75 of the report are erroneous as the figures given in the second column clearly include those in the third column. In the Manjha circles (exclusive of the colony) the previous demand of Rs. 4,48,733 will eventually be raised to Rs. 8,02,595 or by 79 per cent. In the colony where the old demand was merely nominal it was decided by the Government of India that the analogy of the surrounding proprietary estates rather than of the colony tracts recently brought under assessment should be observed and an assessment with an incidence of Rs. 2 per acre cultivated was imposed. Here also a portion of the demand, included in the figures given above, has been deferred.

7. In their orders on recent assessment reports Government have expressed a wish that any diversity in the system of assessment should be clearly set forth in the Final Settlement Report. The assessment of Lahore is perhaps not sufficiently complicated to require the addition to the report of an appendix such as paragraph 550 of the Settlement Manual suggests containing an abstract of the methods of assessment, but it will be convenient to state more concisely than is done in the report what the forms of assessment are. The great bulk of the district, including all the Manjha circles, with the exception of five estates in Chunian is under

a fixed assessment of the ordinary type. Paragraph 71 of the report might give the uninitiated reader the impression that land irrigated by the Upper Bari Doab Canal pays a double assessment, namely, the usual fixed assessment and a further amount called nahri parta. This, however, is not so. The sole demand is the fixed assessment determined under section 51 (1) of the Land Revenue Act as "the assessment proper for the estate" with reference *inter alia* to the agricultural net assets including those due to the presence of the canal. For three special purposes explained later it is necessary to determine as approximately as the conditions allow what portion of the fixed assessment per acre is due to canal irrigation. This is the nahri parta, but its determination is a statistical process subsequent to the decision of the assessment and in no way affects the determination of the fixed assessment based on total net assets with due regard to various modifying considerations. In circles commanded by the inundation canals the assessment is partly fixed and partly fluctuating. The fixed assessment of the ordinary kind is based on all assets except those due to the use of canal water, and a fluctuating canal advantage rate of Re. 1-0-0 per acre of crops matured has been imposed on canal irrigated lands in addition to the fixed assessment if any. A similar system, namely, a fixed assessment on all soils with a fluctuating nahri water advantage rate, is in force

in 5 villages of the Chunian Manjha irrigated by the Lower Bari Doab Canal.

Pure fluctuation.

A system of pure fluctuation has been introduced (i) in 6 villages of the Ravi War circle receiving water from the Lower Bari Doab Canal, (ii) in 20 Chunian villages on the right bank of the Ravi to which irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal has been extended, and (iii) in 19 villages affected by the Lower Bari Doab Canal training works. Separate rates for chahi (and chahi-nahri), nahri, sailab and barani crops have been devised and are applied to the areas matured. In the Upper Chenab Canal villages the nahri rates have been to a slight extent differentiated from village to village.

The general assessment is of this nature and variety. In addition provision has been made for "special assessments" in two cases where the fixed assessment may require revision under section 59 (1) (e) of the Land Revenue Act. Revisions necessitated by river action will be carried out according to the rules given in appendix IV of the report, and those required by alteration in areas irrigated by the Lower Bari Doab Canal will be made under the rules in appendix III. Special assessments of the latter nature are the first special purpose for which it is necessary to determine a nahri-parta. The other purposes are the determination of the indirect credit due to the Irrigation Department and the calculation of the assignees' share, if any, in the enhanced land revenue.

8. In chapter VI of his report the Settlement Officer explains how the village assessments were determined and how they were distributed over holdings. The Financial Commissioner is aware that the former operation was carried out with great care and was based on detailed knowledge of each estate, which Mr. Bolster has left on record in a valuable collection of assessment notes. Mr. Bolster's account of it is, however, incomplete and the direction of the Settlement Manual (paragraph 550) for the inclusion in the report of an abstract of the notes submitted with the detailed village assessment statements has been overlooked. It is important that future settlement reports should contain such an abstract, as the detailed village assessment statement is no longer submitted to the Financial Commissioner. The general principles observed in the distribution of total assessments over the estates of a circle and any special peculiarities affecting particular circles in this respect are matters which it is desirable should receive due notice in a final settlement report. The Financial Commissioner notices with satisfaction the evidence given in paragraph 73 of the report of the good spirit in which the new assessments, although often involving heavy increases, were received. Great care and attention was evidently devoted to the highly important work of the internal distribution over holdings and it is satisfactory that it has in all but a few cases been effected according to the unanimous wishes of the people. The extent to which soil distinctions have been recognised is a testimony to the accuracy of the soil classification in the new record.

Urban assessment.

9. A very important part of the settlement was the assessment of the non-agricultural lands comprising 1,676 acres included in three private mandis and in the environs of Lahore city. In the case of the mandis the assessment was based on data obtained from statistics of urban rental and sale-price prevalent therein as well as in the adjacent Pattoki mandis of the Chunian colony and on the revenue rates recently sanctioned for Okara in the Lower Bari Doab Colony. The assessment rates approved for the mandis were sanctioned also for the Lahore urban lands though in the latter case the total assessment was less than the estimated agricultural half-net-assets of the area concerned. It was also decided by Government that "potential" building land although it may yield no present return to the owner is still liable under section 48, Land Revenue Act, to be assessed to land revenue. The assessment instructions in appendix I of the Settlement Manual laying down as the fundamental principle of land revenue assessment the right of Government to a share of the produce of the land were held to apply to agricultural land alone. This is an important decision and the necessity for making a suitable alteration in the Assessment Instructions when they are next revised will be noted. In paragraph 74 (vi) of his report the Settlement Officer describes the method of distributing the assessment imposed and details the rates employed. The

leniency of the assessment on which Government have already commented is apparent from the rates employed to bring it out. In the case of shop sites in the private mandis the Settlement Officer has much exceeded the maximum rates which his instructions permitted, but the total assessment accords with the orders of Government and the Financial Commissioner is willing to accept the degree of differentiation of rates which the Settlement Officer has found necessary. In the classification of holdings near Lahore for the purpose of assessment the Settlement Officer has been guided by the situation of the land and by its renting value and in the private mandis he has differentiated rates according to renting value alone. The Lahore urban lands were assessed at last settlement at Rs. 6,724 which has now been raised to Rs. 24,165. Compared with the theoretical standards the latter figure constitutes a lenient demand. The assessment imposed on the mandis in the Lahore and Chunian tahsils (exclusive of the Chunian Colony) is Rs. 1,565.

10. As in the case of assessment urban areas differ from the rest of the district in regard to their record. In seven
The record-of-rights. estates of an urban character special maps and records have been prepared. The maps were made after a triangular survey by the ordinary staff. The special records are in the form prescribed in the general instructions approved by Government. Mr. Bolster, however, has reported that the ordinary form of record will be more suitable and the Financial Commissioner has his recommendations and the necessity for revising the general instructions for the maintenance of records for urban areas under consideration. The record for agricultural land is in the ordinary form. The Settlement Officer has described in detail the various methods by which it was prepared. In 954 estates out of a total of 1,287 map correction was found sufficient. Re-measurement was necessitated chiefly in the riverain or in estates where killabandi was desirable. The abbreviated system of map correction and the revision of the record prior to the arrival of the officer charged with the task of revising the assessment have now been abandoned—a decision which the Financial Commissioner concurring with the Commissioner heartily endorses. The difficulties resulting from its adoption in Lahore were much lessened by the precautions detailed in paragraph 23 which the Settlement Officer took to remove defects in the record and in particular to secure that the jamabandi afforded a satisfactory basis for a correct distribution of the demand. The Financial Commissioner has no doubt that the revision in the course of which nearly 120,000 mutations were decided has resulted in a very reliable record. The important subject of the correct mapping of riverain boundaries received careful attention and with the valuable aid of the Survey Department the matter has been placed on a satisfactory footing.

11. The amount of miscellaneous work in connection with the settle-
Miscellaneous. ment was considerable. Reports were received regarding the arrangements for the collection of the revenue and the revision of the zaildar and inamdar establishment and suitable orders were passed. The assignments of revenue came under revision and orders have been passed except in a case of the Lahore tahsil which has been forwarded to Government for orders. Under the instructions contained in paragraph 450 and appendix XXIII of the Settlement Manual assignees are not generally entitled to the portion of the new assessment due to the introduction of canal irrigation. The application of this principle combined with an enhancement in the pitch of the nahri-parta and the effect of progressive assessments appears in some cases to involve an initial and in others both an initial as well as an ultimate diminution in the value of the assignment. The Financial Commissioner has called for a detailed report in this connection and in the meantime has withheld orders regarding the recovery of the cost of assessment from assignees. Proposals regarding the indirect credits to be allowed to the Irrigation Department have been sanctioned by Government. Appendix VII contains a scheme for the grant of suspensions and remissions of land revenue based on an admittedly cautious classification of villages as secure or insecure. Separate reports have been submitted regarding the leases of State lands and the cases of the Lahore tahsil are now with Government. The Riway-i-am and the Gazetteer have been revised. The Financial Commissioner has sanctioned an addition of 7 patwaris to the establishment. The proposals regarding kanungos await the decision regarding the establishment required in the urban area.

Mr. Bolster's proposals for the revision of the schedule of occupiers' rates on the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals have been exhaustively examined by the Financial Commissioner and the Chief Engineer and will be submitted to Government shortly. The necessity for a concurrent revision of the rates in Montgomery is under consideration in consultation with the Commissioner, Multan. The occupiers' rates on the Upper Bari Doab Canal it has been decided to leave unaltered for the present. The useful compendium of important matters contained in paragraph 95 will, the Financial Commissioner hopes, receive careful attention from successive Deputy Commissioners. He concurs in the remarks made by the Commissioner in his review on the subject of revenue instalments.

12. Orders have already been passed fixing the term of settlement at 20 years in the case of the agricultural assessment and at 10 years for the urban assessment. The purely fluctuating assessments will be liable to conversion into fixed assessments at the end of 10 years. No orders on the present report are, therefore, required.

13. When sanction was given to the inception of settlement proceedings they were expected to last $2\frac{1}{2}$ years and to cost only Rs 1,75,054. These estimates, however, did not take sufficient account of the extent of the record work which the system of revision adopted, abbreviated though it was in theory, actually involved nor did they allow for the delay in the issue of orders on the new assessments and in introducing them which the necessity of referring to the Government of India in the case of each tahsil rendered unavoidable. Operations have actually lasted rather more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ years and cost Rs. 3,15,000 to which must be added Rs. 72,223, the cost of the preliminary record operations during 1911 and 1912. The total cost is much below the amount of the final enhancement of the annual demand and the Financial Commissioner has throughout satisfied himself that the expenditure was being kept within due limits and that operations were prosecuted with all diligence. The Financial Commissioner does not think that a higher standard of cheapness or celerity could have been attained and considers that the results prove that a preliminary rapid revision of the record followed by a distinct revision of the assessment does not achieve those results, namely, superior cheapness and speed, which were the main arguments for adopting it.

14. Mr. Fagan fully concurs in the commendation bestowed by the Commissioner on the good work done by Mr. Bolster. He has carried out a difficult settlement with promptitude, energy and sound judgment, while his proposals have been characterized throughout by discretion and carefully acquired local knowledge. The work of the two Extra Assistant Settlement Officers, Rai Bahadur Bhai Hotu Singh and Khan sahib Chaudhri Sultan Ahmad, is, the Financial Commissioner considers, deserving of cordial recognition. The former had a difficult task in initiating a new and not very suitable system of record revision and it is largely due to his energy that the results have been as good as they are. Credit is also due to the subordinate members of the establishment who have been favourably mentioned by the Settlement Officer.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

J. M. DUNNETT,

Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

Note by the Commissioner, Lahore Division, upon the Final Settlement Report of the Lahore District.

Development. SINCE last settlement the Lahore District has been developed by the new Patti-Kasur-Lodhran Railway. Metalled roads have also increased in number.

Markets are now numerous, and generally in the matter of facilities for the disposal of produce the district has made remarkable progress. The most striking change, however, during the past twenty years is the increase in canal irrigation, an increase amounting to 108 per cent., and now 59 per cent. of the total cultivated area is *nahri*. This extension of canal irrigation has been accompanied by a notable rise in the water table. This rise facilitates well irrigation but there is little prospect of increase in such irrigation, except in tracts which cannot get canal water. The present percentage of well-irrigated area to total cultivation is 19 against 25 at last settlement, but in considering these figures the increase in total cultivation must be borne in mind. Canal and well irrigation together protect such a large proportion of the district that the average percentage of matured area reaches the high percentage of 92.

Price of land. The price of agricultural land has doubled or trebled since last settlement. Little land has passed by sale to non-agriculturists. Mortgages also held by such classes are unimportant, and have decreased since the introduction of the Land Alienation Act. There is no serious embarrassment anywhere except in the Ravi riverain. The standard of comfort has risen to a marked extent.

Revision of records. In the revision of records at the present settlement the experiment was tried of a preliminary revision before the inception of regular settlement operations. The work was entrusted to an officer of exceptional capabilities and of great driving power. The system however is a bad one and the experiment will happily not be repeated. Killabandi has been done in a considerable number of estates. That the work was good is proved by the fact that practically no disputes on this subject reached the Commissioner. The Survey Department have rendered a great service by their scientific work in the riverain tracts. Mr. Bolster notes that a new clause has been added to the village administration paper of every village which provides for the joint payment by the village community of the value of grain destroyed by fire, where the offence remains undetected, and states that so far the provision has been worked with success. The destruction of an enemy's stack by fire is a common offence in the *manjha*, and one very difficult to bring home to the culprit. It is much to be hoped that this valuable new provision will be acted on by the people voluntarily, but some years at any rate must elapse before it will be possible for the courts to recognize the custom as established. The village note-books have been carefully prepared. Mr. Bolster's village notes are exceptionally valuable and well arranged, and have been of much assistance in the decision of assessment appeals.

Assessment. The expiring settlement was a distinctly lenient one on the whole, though there was some inequality of treatment, a legacy from former settlements. The extension of canal irrigation and consequent extension of cultivation, the improvements in communications and markets and the great rise in prices which have taken place since last settlement would theoretically have justified an enormous enhancement. This naturally could not be taken in full and the result is that the demand imposed absorbs only 44 per cent. of the true half net assets. It has been well received. The opportunity has been taken to reduce inequalities, an actual decrease in assessment having been sanctioned in two circles. Including urban circles the revenue of the district as a whole has been increased by 62 per cent., but it still remains remarkably lightly assessed. The settlement has cost little more than

one-half of one year's increase in revenue. The actual cost has also been less than that of any recent settlement, a fact partly due to the preliminary revision of records.

The proportion of revenue payable at kharif and rabi has been re-adjusted according to the wishes of the people and the circumstances of each village and the annual demand is now payable in two instalments only instead of in four as hitherto. This I consider is a great improvement and it may be noted that any revenue payees who have to borrow to pay the kharif revenue, a common occurrence, will benefit considerably. Formerly they had to pay half the kharif demand on the 15th December and money could at that date only be had at double the rate at which it is lent after the Lohri festival.

Mr. Bolster notes the adoption of the group system of payment by zails.

A modification of this system, introduced by Colonel Popham Young in Sialkot tahsil has worked remarkably well. It consists in the sub-division of zails into sub-circles for each of which a date for payment is fixed, sub-circles of many zails being timed to pay their revenue at the tahsil on the same date. The advantage of this system lies in the fact that each Zaildar is enabled to see that the revenue of each sub-circle in turn is collected and despatched to the tahsil before he visits the next sub-circle. If necessary he can pay any sub-circle a second visit. His influence and assistance are thus fully utilized. No inconvenience is caused at the receiving office, and the necessity for the issue of coercive processes has disappeared in this tahsil. The value of this system has been brought to the notice of the Collectors of the remaining districts of the division.

All the matters mentioned in paragraph 97 of the report upon which orders are required have already been referred to the Financial Commissioner.

Mr. Bolster and his staff have coped successfully with a large amount of case work. The pending file handed over for disposal to the district authorities is remarkably small. I fully concur in the commendations bestowed by the Settlement Officer upon certain members of his staff. The two Extra Assistant Settlement Officers have especially distinguished themselves. Mr. Bolster himself deserves the highest praise for his conduct of this settlement, which in addition to other important complications involved the difficult question of urban assessments. His work has been thorough and his relations with the people, with his subordinates and with controlling officers have been cordial throughout.

NOTE—There is a misprint in the first paragraph of the report. For "76" read "1,076" in the 6th line from the end.

FINAL REPORT
OF THE
FOURTH REGULAR SETTLEMENT
OF THE
LAHORE DISTRICT

CHAPTER I.—THE DISTRICT.

1. The district of Lahore is situated in the centre of the Province between the Ravi and Sutlej rivers on the north and south respectively. In shape it is a regular quadrilateral, with a mean length of about 60 and a mean breadth of nearly 50 miles, tilted in the general north-east and south-west direction of the course of the rivers. Its eastern side marches with the Sialkot and Amritsar Districts, its western with Montgomery, its northern with Gujranwala and its southern with Ferozepore. It now comprises the three *Tahsils* of Lahore, Kasur and Chunian, the trans-Ravi *Tahsil* of Sharaqpur having been amalgamated with the Gujranwala District in the year 1910. The total area according to the latest measurements is 2,738 square miles (of which 1,838 are cultivated) or 912 acres more than the four-*Tahsil* District of Gurdaspur and 1,663 more than the three-*Tahsil* District of Amritsar, and its population at the census of 1911 was 10,33,703. The district comprises 1,287 estates, i. e. 76 less than Gurdaspur and 212 more than Amritsar. Lahore City is the provincial capital. Twenty-three estates of the Chunian and 13 estates of the Lahore *Tahsil* are to be transferred to the proposed Shekhupura District on its formation (Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioners' letter No. 6611, dated 30th September 1915, to Commissioner, Lahore).

2. There are three *Tahsils* Kasur, Chunian and Lahore, Kasur and Lahore on the east dividing between them laterally slightly the greater portion of the district and Chunian in the west occupying all the remainder. Kasur has a frontage of over 40 and Chunian of nearly 30 on the Sutlej, while Chunian and Lahore have belts of land on either bank of the Ravi measuring respectively a little over 40 and a little less than 30 miles.

3. The district divides itself naturally between (a) the central uplands comprising the Manjha Circles, five in all, of all three *Tahsils* and the Chunian colony; (b) the tract immediately above and immediately below the old Beas high bank including the Bet Bangar Circles of Kasur and Chunian; and (c) the alluvial lands of the Ravi (both banks) and the Sutlej right bank, comprising the Hithar circles of Kasur and Chunian, and the Ravi Riverain circles of Chunian and Lahore. The eastern portion of the district is distinctly superior naturally to the western; in the extreme east the water of the wells is sweet and the water-table high; in the extreme west the water is saline and is only found at a great depth. The Manjha Circles of Kasur and Lahore are each accordingly sub-divided into *mitha* (sweet) and *khara* (brackish), while the Chunian Manjha tract as a whole including the Colony falls within the second category. Artificial irrigation from permanent canals has however largely obliterated the distinction which is based on the quality of the water and even, since firm land is well suited to canal irrigation, that based on soil. The alluvial portion of the district has a light and rather sandy soil; the water is sweet and near the surface, making well-irrigation an easy matter everywhere. The central uplands are traversed by three main drainage channels, viz., the Hudiana, traversing the Lahore and Chunian *Tahsils*, and the Kasur and Patti *Rohis*, both of the Kasur *Tahsil*. An important office of these channels is the sweetening of the well water in their immediate vicinity.

4. The proportion of pure *barani* cultivation is roughly one-third in Kasur and Lahore and one-fifth in Chunian. Kasur has an average annual rainfall of about 17, Lahore of about 16 and Chunian, which is farthest from the hills, of about 14 inches. Kasur is also favoured in obtaining a larger amount, viz., about one-third, of its annual rain in the cold weather than the other two *Tahsils*, where the figures are roughly Lahore one-fourth and Chunian one-fifth. Despite the high general percentage of artificial irrigation, the district has little to fear from excessive rain. There can in fact hardly be too much rain, provided it is well distributed, particularly in the winter for the valuable and preponderant *rabi* harvest.

Rainfall and failure of crops.

There is no whole circle or tract that can be called insecure. Certain individual villages, amounting to not much more than 10 per cent. of the total number, suffer from essential points of weakness, but ordinarily suspensions in the technically insecure estates are only required after two or more successive failures of harvest. The riverain tracts are naturally the weakest, having small holdings and being unprotected by permanent canal irrigation and liable to natural calamities such as floods.

5. The district is compact and on the whole well developed, only the Ravi right bank having been so far comparatively neglected. The new Patti-Kasur Lodhran Branch, opened in 1907, now supplies an artery in the south parallel to the Lahore-Karachi Line in the north. Two other lines, viz., the Peshawar-Delhi and the Lahore-Ferozepore, serve the eastern and western portions of the district respectively. A project for a feeder line now under consideration will give a cross-connection between existing lines of railway on either bank of the Ravi and possibly with the suggested Raiwind, Lyallpur, Chiniot, Sargodah, Shahpur main line; two feeder lines are also under consideration, one from Shahdara to Narowal in the Sialkot District and the other from Lahore to Ajnala and Gurdaspur. There is a sufficiency of metalled and unmetalled roads, the main additions to the former class since last Settlement being those from Pattoke to Halla, Khem Karan to Kasur, Changa Manga to Chunian, Lahore to Niazbeg, Lahore to Sharqpur and Lahore to Shekhupura. The old boat-bridge over the Ravi at Shahdara has lately been abolished, the toll removed and the old Railway Bridge converted for wheeled traffic, a great boon to the country north of the river. Lahore, the head-quarters of the Province, the second city in point of population and the focus of the Railway system, is a market of the first magnitude; Kasur is an old-established centre of trade and now derives considerable added importance from the new branch line; Raiwind, the junction for the Ferozepore line, is an important place; Pattoki and Kot Radha Kishan minister to the Chunian Colony; Patti attracts a large proportion of the surplus produce of the Tarn Taran *Tahsil* of the Amritsar District and there is some trade done at Khudian. Waltoha on the branch line has hardly established itself yet; Khem Karn, which used to be a half-way house for road trade between Patti and Kasur, has somewhat declined owing to the Railway.

Communications and markets.

6. The salient feature of the Settlement period has been a rise of 14 per cent. in total population between 1891 and 1901 followed by a drop of one per cent. in the next decade. The recent decline was common to all *Tahsils* except Chunian, where there were virgin lands, of which the present Chunian Colony was part, to be opened up for cultivation, and was due to severe and repeated attacks of bubonic plague, to emigration to the canal colonies and to malaria in 1908. The pressure on the soil was generally not acute, but the fall in population was on the whole an economic gain. There are now 564 persons to the square mile, the incidence being as high as 782 in the Khadir Circle of the Lahore *Tahsil*.

Population.

The proprietary body is throughout a strong one, Jats, mostly Sikhs, holding 64 per cent. in the whole district, and being particularly numerous in the prosperous Manjha tract. Arains, Rajputs, Kambohs and Dogars, nearly all of whom excepting the third tribe named, are Muhammadans, are the chief

remaining agricultural tribes. They hold the poorer portions of the district, especially the Riverain, and are, save the Arains and Kamboh, weak farmers.

7. Of the total area of the district 67 per cent. is cultivated (Kasur 78, Chunian 61, Lahore 64 per cent.),—
Cultivated area. see Appendix I. In Kasur and Lahore the margin of cultivation had already been reached at last Settlement though much remained to be done in the way of enlarging the area irrigated; in Chunian, along with the extension of canal irrigation, there was a great development (+ 31 per cent.) in cultivated area, mostly accounted for by the foundation of the Chunian Colony. Chunian, which is to have small areas supplied by two new canals, will probably show some further expansion. *Bona-fide* contraction of cultivation is due in Kasur to local development of *kallar* in the Bet Bangar and Hithar Circles and in the Ravi riverain (especially the Lahore Khadir) to the abandonment of unprofitable home land in favour of good virgin soil in the canal colonies.

8. Water is found of good quality and sufficiently near the surface everywhere except in the Khara tracts of Kasur and Lahore and in the extreme west of the Chunian Manjha. Well-irrigation has, however, been largely superseded by canals, and now only 19 per cent. of the cultivated area of the district is watered by wells as against 25 per cent. at last Settlement. In the Kasur Manjha Khara there is a little well-irrigation, the depth to water being as much as 39 feet. In the Riverain the depth to water ranges from 19 feet in the Hithar (Sutlej) Circle of Chunian to 15 in both the Hithar (Sutlej) Circle of the same *Tahsil* and the Khadir (Ravi) Circle of Lahore *Tahsil*. On the high bank of the Ravi and Sutlej water is naturally found at a depth greater than in the adjoining riverain and less than in the Manjha. Measurements taken by the Irrigation Department between 1895 and 1912 show that the rise in water level due to continued canal irrigation has been as great as ten feet in the centre of the district; on the extreme east it has not been much more than two feet, but on the extreme west it has been as much as nine. Well-sinking is in the greater part of the district easy and profitable, but there is little prospect of much increase in the number of wells except in the portions which do not, and will not, enjoy canal irrigation. The well apparatus is universally of the Persian wheel pattern.

9. The district, as at present constituted, embraces four separate canal systems, *viz.*, the Upper Bari Doab Canal, the Lower Bari Doab Canal, the Upper Chenab Canal and the Sutlej Inundation Canals. The Upper Bari Doab Canal dates from 1860, the Lower Bari Doab Canal from 1913 only; both irrigate the country south of the Ravi only. The area irrigated by the Upper Bari Doab Canal has been very largely extended since last Settlement, notably to the Chunian Colony. The land to be supplied by the Upper Chenab Canal, irrigation from which has hardly yet started in the district, is wholly situated north of the Ravi. The Upper Chenab Canal and Lower Bari Doab Canal, which have commanded areas in the district respectively of over 12,000 and 8,000 acres, constitute the second and third factors respectively in the Triple Canal Scheme, the waters of the Chenab being transferred for the purposes of the Lower Bari Doab Canal by the level crossing at Balloke. The Sutlej Inundation System, which supplies the alluvial tract on the right bank of the river, consists at present of a chain of three canals, the Katorah, Khanwah and Upper Sohag; it is proposed however to substitute a single improved channel running parallel to the right bank of the river from a head-works about 8 miles below the Gandasinghwa Railway Bridge in *Tahsil* Kasur.

The total area at present recorded as canal-irrigated *nahri* plus *chahinahri*) amounts to 686,498 acres, or 59 per cent. of the total cultivation. This is an advance of 356,537 acres or 108 per cent. on the figures of the last Settlement. The only tract suitable for canal irrigation which still remains exempt is that portion of the Lahore *Tahsil* which lies on the right bank of the river Ravi.

10. The district has a total cultivated area of 1,173,100 acres, out of which 907,320 are irrigated by wells, or by canals, or by the two combined. The annual sown area is 1,244,018 acres, and the annual cropped 1,074,500, the percentage of cultivated area matured being accordingly 92. The spring harvest accounts for considerably more than two-thirds of the total cropping. The relative importance of the chief staples is shown below in percentages on the total cultivated area of the average matured area of the harvests selected as the basis of the produce estimate :—

Harvest.	Crop.	Tahsils.			Total District.
		Kasur.	Chunian.	Lahore.	
Kharif	Maize	4.8	3.7	5.2	4.5
	Rice	1.1	1.5	3.8	1.8
	Pulses ... ..	.6	.8	.5	.7
	Cane ... ..	.7	.5	1.0	.7
	Cotton	6.9	11.2	9.3	9.1
	Fodder	8.8	8.9	6.9	8.4
	Others ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total Kharif		25.2	28.6	29.9	27.7
Rabi	Wheat	40.7	41.0	36.4	39.7
	Gram	18.5	12.9	14.4	15.3
	Barley	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.2
	Oilseeds	4.7	5.2	4.0	4.7
	Fodder	7.8	5.5	10.6	7.7
	Others ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total Rabi		74.8	71.4	70.1	72.3
TOTAL OF BOTH HARVESTS		100	100	100	100

Wheat is by so far the most important staple that it amounts to two-fifths of the total crops grown ; it is frequently sown mixed with gram, resisting drought better so than when growing alone. Gram comes next to wheat in importance ; and after gram oilseeds, of which *toria*, usually grown with the help of canal irrigation, is the most valuable variety. Maize is an important food-grain. Rice has little importance, except in the Lahore *Tahsil*. Of the numerous fodder crops, *chari* (great millet), grown in the *kharif*, is the most noteworthy.

11. The district is essentially one of small owners, the average cultivated area per owner being 10 acres, though there are tracts as in the Chunian Manjha and Bet Bangar where large holdings have been acquired during the last Settlement by the purchase at auction of Government waste. There are also everywhere substantial properties to be found among the more important families. The Lahore *Tahsil* holding falls short of, and the Chunian *Tahsil* holding exceeds, 10 acres. Only about 44 per cent. is tilled by the actual owners. Nearly 7 per cent. is held by tenants with a right of occupancy. Tenants free of rent, who are either trespassers or persons enjoying a privileged status, hold rather less than 2 per cent. The balance of the land is with tenants-at-will, who are themselves largely drawn from the peasant proprietor class. Of the land rented to tenants, 37 per cent.

is on kind rents. These rents, the popularity of which has considerably increased since last Settlement along with the greater security introduced by improved canal irrigation, though sometimes more difficult to collect than rents in cash, give the owner a share direct in the profits due to rise in prices. The above remarks apply to the old portion of the district. The tenures of the colony are special and are based on conditions laid down when the grants were made. At the end of 1912-13 the allotted area of 77,815 acres was held in the following proportions :—

					<i>Per cent.</i>
Peasant Grantees	{	full owners	...	...	21
		tenants	...	...	68
Nazrana paying Grantees	...	...	...	...	7
Military Grantees	...	...	...	...	1
Auction Purchasers	...	...	...	...	3
Total					100

12. In the table below are combined the main statistics regarding land sold since last Settlement and now held under mortgage :—

Tahsil.	SALES SINCE SETTLEMENT						MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION NOW EXISTING						REMARKS.
	To Zamin-dars.		To others.		Total.		To Zamin-dars.		To others.		Total.		
	Per cent. of cultivated area.	Price per acre.	Per cent. of cultivated area.	Price per acre.	Per cent. of cultivated area.	Price per acre.	Per cent. of cultivated area.	Consideration money per acre.	Per cent. of cultivated area.	Consideration money per acre.	Per cent. of cultivated area.	Consideration money per acre.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kasur ...	4	116	1	87	5	108	11	106	3	67	14	97	Excludes Colony.
Chunnian ...	5.6	76	3.1	72	8.7	75	7.2	52	3.9	43	11.1	49	
Lahore ...	6.6	156	2.1	141	8.7	152	10.5	101	3.7	97	14.2	100	Excluding Lahore Circle.
District	5.1	114	2.2	93	7.3	108	9.4	89	3.5	65	12.9	83	

The proportion of cultivated area transferred by sale is trifling. The average prices given in the statement for sale since Settlement should be compared with the following prices realised in the last quinquennium in each *Tahsil*, viz., Kasur Rs. 152, Chunian Rs. 102, Lahore Rs. 183. These prices do not include figures for the special Lahore Circle, which are quite abnormal, or for the Chunian Colony, where very little land has yet changed hands in private transactions. In Lahore since last Settlement the price of ordinary agricultural land has nearly doubled, in Chunian it has trebled and in Kasur more than trebled. The area of land mortgaged is slightly greater than at last Settlement in every *Tahsil*, but everywhere it has fallen considerably below what it was before the Land Alienation Act came into force in 1901. Except in the Ravi Riverain there is no serious embarrassment; everywhere the area redeemed in recent years exceeds the area mortgaged.

The area under mortgage is highest in the Lahore *Tahsil*, but even there it is lower than in any *Tahsil* of the adjoining district of Amritsar. In Chunian about one third of the mortgages are held by non-agriculturists; in Kasur and Lahore the fraction is as low as one-fourth.

13. The chief feature of interest has been the great increase in but-faloes, male and female. In the canal-irrigated tracts of Kasur and Lahore this increase has been at the expense of bullocks and cows. Tillage in such tracts is easy and the people are prosperous; from the point of the view of the dairy farmer the she-buffalo is a better animal than the cow, doing well on stall-feeding and giving a larger and richer supply of milk than the cow. The price of live-stock has about doubled everywhere, and, since few but the lighter kinds of cattle are bred locally, the fact is one that counterbalances the increased gains from dairying and has added to the expenses of well cultivation. Except in the neighbourhood of Lahore, where both live and dead animals command specially high prices, the profits of agriculture now certainly exceed the profits from stock. Grazing areas have contracted everywhere with the extension of canal irrigation.

14. The district has been generously treated in the matter of grants of Colony land, the extent of which is over 3,500 squares, representing, at an estimated income of Rs. 300 per square, an addition to the income of the district of over Rs. 10½ lakhs of rupees. Service in the Army and Colonial Police is not very popular except in the villages of the Kasur *Tahsil* which border on the Amritsar District, the ascertained number of men so employed in the whole district falling considerably short of Rs. 2,000. Military and Civil pensions involve nearly Rs. 48,000 and Rs. 57,000, respectively.

In Kasur and Lahore there are profits amounting to roughly Rs. 9,000 from saltpetre, and in Lahore the letting of land for brick-kilns is a profitable matter. There has been little emigration to foreign countries except from the Kasur *Tahsil*. Generally speaking there are, especially for the estates which are within reach of Lahore City by good roads, many sources of income other than the farming of old proprietary lands, and the standard of comfort and living has risen to a very marked extent.

CHAPTER II.—FISCAL HISTORY.

15. No very definite information has yet been brought to light in regard to the fiscal methods and arrangements of the Muhammadan Emperors in the district. The system of the Sikhs was collection in kind, the actual amount to be taken as revenue being fixed either by appraisement (*kankut*) before the crop was cut, or by division after the crop was harvested and the produce thus obtained being usually sold in the village at current *bazar* prices. On special crops, such as sugarcane, cotton, tobacco and vegetables, the revenue was often taken in cash. There were in addition all sorts of extra taxes levied by the revenue agents on various pretexts. But the people practically paid a fluctuating cash revenue calculated on one-fourth or one-fifth of the annual produce valued at moderate prices. Much of the district was granted in *jagir* to powerful Sikh feudatories of Ranjit Singh with the right of collecting the full Government demand on the tract assigned. The land reserved for the benefit of the State was partly farmed out to lessees, who paid down a lump sum of money and in return were invested with power to collect the Government share of the revenue, and partly managed through paid Revenue Agents.

16. Immediately after the annexation in 1849 a Summary Settlement was effected by Captain Tytler. The demand, which was based on a rough valuation of the kind rents taken by the Sikhs, subject to a deduction of 10 per cent., was severely felt especially in the Sutlej Riverain where villages which had lost land by river action had not obtained any reduction of their

revenue. Payment in cash was an unpleasant novelty; prices had rapidly fallen after the introduction of British rule and in 1851 the harvest failed. After three years the regular Settlement was commenced, Mr. Morris being in charge of the trans-Ravi and Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Egerton of the cis-Ravi portion of the district. Certain minor adjustments were made at this time in *Tahsil* boundaries which have since been altered only by the transfer of the Sharaqur *Tahsil* in 1910 to the Gujranwala District. Settlement operations lasted four years; large *ad interim* reductions were at once granted to distressed villages and the final demand of 1856 for the whole district showed a reduction of 10 per cent. on the summary assessments. The incidence was considerably higher in the trans-Ravi than in the cis-Ravi tract. In the former, owing to the presence of sweet wells and floods from the Deg stream, the new demand was pitched at about Re. 1-7-0 per cultivated acre; in the latter tract, which was then dependent on dry cultivation or irrigation from notoriously brackish wells, it fell at under eight annas for high Manjha land and at Re. 1 or more in the Riverain. The term of the first regular Settlement was ten years. Reductions had immediately to be allowed in 12 of the trans-Ravi estates and severe drought occurred both in 1861 and 1869; by 1864 however the assessment was found to have worked well on the whole, particularly in the cis-Ravi portion.

17. The revision of the Regular Settlement was commenced by Mr. Leslie Saunders in 1864 and completed in 1868 under the supervision of Mr. Prinsep, Settlement Commissioner. The principle followed in assessing was that Government was entitled to one-sixth of the gross produce. The previous assessment circles were retained almost intact; "dry" circle rates, varying from Re. 1-8-0 per acre for valuable land near Lahore to five annas in the south-west of the district, were framed, but these were based rather on former rates and the assessing officers' ideas of the proportionate fertility of the land in each circle than on produce estimates. Circle *abiana* rates varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 6 per well were devised; and canal irrigation, which had started in 1860 from the Upper Bari Doab Canal, was assessed by fluctuating water advantage rate. A detailed account of Mr. Saunders' methods and of the extent of Mr. Prinsep's supervision is given in paragraphs 30 to 32 of the last Final Settlement Report. A portion of Mr. Saunders' demand was deferred for five to ten years in estates where an extension of cultivation was expected. It was the intention of Government that the new demand, which the Financial Commissioner criticised as very moderate, should be in force for 10 years only; it was however found later that Government was committed to a term of 20 years and this was eventually sanctioned. The figures for the Settlements of 1856 and 1868 are:—

Detail.	Initial assessment.	Deferred.	Total.	Cultivated area.	Incidence.
Regular Settlement of 1856, Rs. ...	5,45,917	...	5,45,917	7,46,467	0-11-8
Revised Settlement of 1868, Rs. ...	6,78,755	46,942	7,25,697	9,42,374	0-11-8
Per cent. of increase ...	24	...	33	26	...

The main defect of the Mr. Saunders' assessments was to perpetuate the inequality of the distribution as it existed at the expiry of the previous Settlement; and the result was that in 1888 the Manjha estates, after enjoying a long period of canal irrigation, were reaping profits of which only a very small share went to Government, while many of the lowland villages, especially of the trans-Ravi tract, were found to be distinctly impoverished.

18. The operations of the Settlement which has just expired, of which Mr. (afterwards Sir George) Casson Walker, was in charge, lasted from the hot weather of 1888 to the hot weather of 1893. In those five years the whole

district, with the exception of 8 estates in the immediate neighbourhood of Lahore, was remeasured on the square system and a new record of rights was prepared for each estate.

The result of the reassessment was as follows :—

<i>Tahsil.</i>					Previous demand.	New demand.	Increase per cent.
					Rs.	Rs.	
Kasur	...	...	...	...	1,92,685	2,98,707	55
Chunian	...	...	...	...	1,68,769	2,14,057	27
Lahore	...	...	...	...	2,21,440	3,07,912	39
Total ...					5,82,794	8,20,676	41

The fluctuating water advantage rate on the Upper Bari Doab Canal was abolished from April 1891, and a light fixed *nahri parla*, averaging six annas per acre, was imposed in addition to the ordinary dry rate. It was intended that the scale of occupiers' rates, which was revised simultaneously with the revision of Settlement, should be revised during the term of the new Settlement, so as to absorb part of the margin of profit from canal irrigation thus left to the land-owners, but later on it was decided to defer revision of the scale until conclusion of the period of Settlement. On the irrigation from the Upper Sutlej Canals on the other hand a fluctuating water-advantage rate of 12 annas an acre was imposed in addition to a light dry fixed assessment. The term of Settlement, which was sanctioned for 20 years, expired in the Kasur *Tahsil* in *rabi* 1911 and in Chunian and the greater part of Lahore in *rabi* 1912.

19. Mr. Walker's Settlement was characterised by great care in village inspections and in the distribution of the demand. The assessment was a lenient one and has been collected easily on the whole especially in *Tahsil* Chunian; the only tracts in which difficulty was experienced were the Kasur Hithar, the Chunian Dabh and Ravi and the Lahore Bet Ravi and Khadir, especially the last-named circle. 1896-97 and 1899-1900 were years of unfavourable rainfall in all *Tahsils* and liberal remissions of sums suspended mainly in these years were granted as an act of grace in connection with the Coronation of King Edward VII.

CHAPTER III.--THE REVISION OF RECORDS.

20. The question of bringing the records of the Lahore District up to date was taken up as early as 1909, the aim being to devise comprehensive measures which should dispense with the elaborate revision of records usual at re-settlement. An enquiry was started, a Settlement *Tahsildar* being deputed for a short time to report on the condition of the records and suggest the action required to bring them up to date. As a result of this enquiry special establishment under Rai Bahadur Hota Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner on special duty, who afterwards became the first Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, was sanctioned in letter No. 169-Rev., dated 1st November 1911, from the Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab, to bring the maps and records up to date by the abbreviated system of map-correction wherever possible before Settlement operations proper should be started.

The complete revision of the records throughout the district was calculated to take not more than two years, and early in 1912 it was the expectation of the Financial Commissioner (*vide* paragraph 16 of his Review of the Forecast Report) that the Settlement Officer would find the records up to date in one *Tahsil* (probably Kasur) in October of that year. Work, however, was, under

sanction duly given, started in all the three *Tahsils* simultaneously, the easier estates being necessarily taken up first and the heavier and more complicated ones left over to the second year. The re-measurement of the *rakhs*, the urban areas and the riverain tracts, which were to be plotted on survey *masavis*, was thus not disposed of in the first year. And, by an oversight in a superior office, the Ravi villages, including both the Chunian and Lahore *Tahsils*, with some complicated estates of the urban type in the latter, were not included in the programme of work of the Survey of India for the second year of Settlement. Survey *masavis* were consequently only received in the winter of 1913-14; yet Government insisted on reducing the not over-large extra field staff of the Settlement with effect from 1st October 1913. The spring of 1914 was a season of heavy floods, and the survey points (*chandas*) ran imminent risk of being washed away. Measurement work had accordingly to be carried on at very great pressure with a small staff, and much record work had inevitably to be completed at a later date away from the spot. But for the delay in the issue of orders by Government on the Assessment Reports of Kasur and Chunian record work could not possibly have kept place with assessment. As it is, the records are rather better than could have been expected. Each of the separate methods of survey adopted will be noticed in some detail below. In regard to the abbreviated method of map-correction it is enough to say that by 1912-13 it was admitted by all higher authorities that the system, while permissible where villages are small and changes rare, is not suitable for general application, the resulting records being in some cases less full and intelligible than those prepared by the ordinary method, and, owing to the speed at which the revision was conducted, possibly less accurate. The experiment of preliminary revision before the inception of Settlement is, under the orders of the Local Government, not to be repeated. For this decision future Settlement Officers should be grateful, for it is my personal experience that recovery is but slow, painful and partial from the paralysing sense of loss of power in respect of his staff and touch in respect of his record work which is the direct result of the innovation.

21. The unit of measurement throughout the district is the *karam* (see

Units of length and area and scales of measurement.

{ The *sarsahi* is a square *karam*.

{ 9 *sarsahis* = 1 *marla*.

{ 20 *marlas* = 1 *kanal*.

{ 8 *kanals* = 1 *ghumao*.

margin), but, while the length of a *karam* trans-Ravi is 66 inches, giving a *ghumao* exactly equal to an English acre, cis-Ravi it is only 60 inches, giving a *ghumao* of .826 acre. The unit of area is the *kanal*; village totals are

however expressed in *ghumaos* and acres.

In the present Settlement, partly in view of the uncertainty as to the extent of country that would be transferred to the new Sheikhpura District, no attempt was made to fix a single unit for the district as a whole. That a single unit would not be altogether unacceptable to the land-owners is shown by the fact that nine cis-Ravi villages transferred to this district from Montgomery offered no opposition to the substitution of the 60-inch for the 66-inch *karam*. The scale of measurement in the present Settlement has been 40 *karams* to the inch throughout except in the following cases, *viz.*—

(i) seven urban estates which have been surveyed on the triangular system; these have a general scale of 20 *karams* to the inch with blocks under buildings plotted on a supplementary map with a scale 10 *karams* to the inch:

(ii) certain cis-Ravi riverain villages which have been remeasured on traverses supplied by the Survey Department; here, to secure an uniform length of 1,100 for the side of a square on both sides of the river, the scale is 1 inch = 44 *karams*.

System of survey.

22. In the present Settlement four different systems of survey have

been employed, *viz.*—

(i) Map correction (*tarmim*) on the lines laid down in Appendix XXI of the Settlement Manual slightly modified.

(ii) Remeasurement on the square system.

(iii) Re-measurement with *Killabandi*.

(iv) Triangulation.

23. In the 954 estates (Kasur 295, Chunian 351, Lahore 308) where the field maps on examination were found tolerably correct and up-to-date and no

Map correction. great changes had taken place owing to the introduction of canal irrigation, partitions or similar causes, map correction was deemed sufficient. Special instructions for the district rather simpler than those given in Appendix XXI of the Settlement Manual were issued and the work was begun in October 1911, one year in advance of the Settlement proper. Instead of the pencil tracings on long cloth as laid down in the special instructions, the *patwari's* copy of the field map was used as far as possible, the pencil tracing being employed only in a few instances where the field map had become much worn or damaged. Maps prepared by correction being merely supplementary to those prepared at last Settlement, the *Tahsildar* has endorsed a note on each village map to the effect that in case of any dispute as to an unchanged field or the length of any field boundary for which the new map does not show *karukan*, reference must be made to the map of last Settlement. Supplementary field books were drawn up containing only those fields which had undergone much alteration, changes in the classes of soil of unchanged (*ba dastur*) fields being ascertained by reference to the *khasra girdawari*. The preparation of *khataunis* was dispensed with. And *jamabandis* were attested in accordance with the instructions relating to quadrennial attestation contained in paragraph 40 of Standing Order No. 23.

In practice it was not found possible to write up a *jamabandi* from these materials. Reference to two sets of field books for areas and to the *khasra girdawari* as well as the supplementary field book for soil classification was cumbrous and it was found that the *patwaris* invariably, in contravention of orders, prepared some sort of a rough intermediate *khatauni*, or *chhant*, of their own. In the year 1913-14 accordingly it was found necessary to prepare a continuous field book, containing all fields whether altered or not. In the case of unaltered fields the old area was repeated without calculations, but the new class of soil was recorded for all fields and a *khatauni* was prepared. The standard of completeness laid down in Standing Order No. 23, paragraph 40, for Revenue Officers' attestations of the *jamabandi*, viz., a check of 25 per cent. of the *khatauni* holdings by the *Tahsildar* or *Naib Tahsildar*, was moreover considered inadequate for a standing record of rights, and Settlement *Naib Tahsildars* were required to attest all, and Settlement *Tahsildars* 20 per cent. of, the entries in the *khatauni* as laid down in paragraphs 293 and 293-A of the Settlement Manual. And the *jamabandis* prepared in 1911-12 were re-checked in accordance with the above standards.

24. (i) In villages subject to river action, in *rakhs* and in estates where the maps had got badly out of date remeasurement was required. In those estates which were to receive irrigation from the Niaz Beg Extension or from one of the systems of the Triple Scheme, *killabandi* was done in conjunction with remeasurement. The following are the detailed figures :—

<i>Tahsil.</i>	Total number of villages in <i>tahsil.</i>	NUMBER OF VILLAGES REMEASURED.					Total.
		Proprietary, on account of changes since Settlement.	Riverain estates.	<i>Rakhs.</i>	With <i>killabandi</i> .	Remeasured in part either with or without <i>killabandi</i> .	
Kasur ...	356	7	44	...	...	10	61
Chunian ...	511	...	45	18	34	63	160
Lahore ...	420	15	36	11	5	45	112
Total ...	1,287	22	125	29	39	118	338

(ii) Ordinary proprietary villages and *rakhs* were measured on squares laid down by the *patwari* agency and require no special mention.

(iii) In connection with an enquiry made ten years ago by the Director of Land Records on the subject of the inclusion of the area of crops grown on Government *rakhs* in the Provincial and Imperial revenue statements (Director of Land Records' circular letter No. 3158-1—39, dated 29th November 1906) it was discovered that no record of rights for such *rakhs* had been prepared in the last Settlement and that they had not even been measured: Lahore Cantonnments were accordingly surveyed under the sanction conveyed in L. No. 596 dated 28th January 1908, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners to the Director of Land Records, but the measurement of the riverain *rakhs* was put off till such time as the district should come under Settlement (L. No. 84 S., dated 17th June 1908, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners to the same address). All these *rakhs* have now been measured and records for them duly prepared. They have also been included in *patwari* circles to ensure the proper maintenance of their records.

(iv) In the Sutlej and Ravi Riverain, a tract where, owing to the occurrence of large areas of sand and water, *patwaris'* measurements cannot be sufficiently accurate, the Survey Department undertook to supply squares laid out by scientific methods as a basis for boundary demarcation and internal measurement. Field parties having surveyed the beds of the rivers, the Drawing Office of the Survey Department furnished ordinary 26-inch *masavis* referred to a single set of squares, and showing the following details for the whole area, viz., (a) all existing trijunction pillars, (b) recognizable physical features of a permanent nature, (c) the Survey Party's traverse points, and (d) a number of points in the area subject to river action to facilitate internal measurement by the *patwaris*. It was intended that the points (c) should not be more than 200 *karams* apart, but in a large number of instances the distance between *chandas* was found to exceed this figure. No practical inconvenience, however, was experienced. The longer intervals were divided into lengths of convenient size by the fixation of intermediate *chandas*, which, to distinguish them, were differently coloured from those given by the Survey Department. The paper boundaries of all co-terminous villages were also shown in the *masavis* and in the survey 4-inch maps. On these *masavis* as a frame work, the boundaries of all the villages on either side were laid out on the spot and marked, and the *patwaris* then proceeded without difficulty to carry out their internal measurement. As explained elsewhere, there have been no boundary disputes. The method by which the difficulty of different units of length existing on either side of the Ravi was got over and a single set of squares laid down has been explained elsewhere in paragraph 21. Villages lying wholly in di-alluvial *chaks* or in the *kacha* parts of mixed villages were re-measured on the survey *masavis*. On the Sutlej the village maps of the permanent parts were corrected and the results transferred by scale to the survey *masavis* in continuation of the re-measurement of the di-alluvial area. But, as the two sets of maps had been prepared on different bases, the work of compilation was complicated and needed great care to ensure accuracy. In the case of the Ravi villages which were surveyed a year later, and of a few villages on the Sutlej where re-measurements still remained to be done in 1914-15, the separate field map of the permanent area only was corrected and the plotting of the permanent area was not transferred to the survey *masavis*, on which only the village boundary and the traverse stations were shown (Junior Secretary's letter No. 691, dated 29th January 1914, to Officer Commanding, Riverain Detachment).

The work of the Survey Department, who have once for all provided scientifically accurate frame work for the whole of the riverain, has been invaluable.

25. *Killabandi* was first applied in this district, as everywhere else, in Crown colony lands. It was at one time contemplated to extend the system to the entire area irrigated from the Upper Bari Doab Canal, but it was actually carried out in 27 estates only. Measurement by *killabandi* has in the recent Settlement been effected in 39 whole and 45 part estates, consequent on the extension or introduction of irrigation from —

Remeasurement-cum-killabandi.

- (i) the Niazbeg Distributary of the Upper Bari Doab Canal,
- (ii) the Upper Chenab Canal, and
- (iii) the Lower Bari Doab Canal.

Each square or rectangle is divided into 25 fields of uniform size (*killa*), but the area of the *killa* is not the same all over the district. The square adopted in the colony, south of the Lahore-Multan Railway, where the *karam* is 60 inches, was one of 200×200 *karams* = 22.25 acres, divided into 25 *killas* of 8 *karams* 13 *marlas* or .89 acre. North of the Railway line, i.e., in the Chunian Colony and certain old proprietary villages which were to be irrigated from the same channels, the square 209×209 *karams*, measuring 25.07 acres, was adopted, giving a *killa* almost equal to an acre. In all other proprietary villages including villages on the Niazbeg extension the square is one of 200×200 *karams*. The villages recently measured by *killabandi* on either side of the Ravi, which are to receive irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal or Lower Bari Doab Canal, have been divided into rectangles of $1,100 \times 990$, i.e., cis Ravi 220×198 and trans-Ravi 200×180 *karams*, each *killa* being equal to an English acre.

With a sophisticated and litigious population it was not an easy task to persuade the owners to change their old proprietary holdings and break established connections. The re-partition of land, which is the most important part of the whole scheme, entailed great labour. Objections preferred against the *Naib-Tahsildar's* decisions were investigated on the spot by the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, and finally disposed of by the Settlement Officer. The work has been carefully done, and there have been very few objections. The staff concerned deserve much credit for having brought a heavy task to a successful conclusion.

26. The triangular or "plane-table" system was employed for seven of the estates of an urban character for which, under the instructions contained in the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners' letter No. 364-3164, dated 1st May 1913, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab, special maps and records have to be prepared. It is true that, owing to the obstructions to the view offered by high buildings, gardens, etc., the square-system is here not practicable, but it is a remarkable fact that these estates were not remeasured at last Settlement, the maps of the 1868 Settlement being merely revised. In this Settlement remeasurement, owing to the extreme rapidity of urban development, was imperatively called for and the plane-table system was again adopted. The orders of the Financial Commissioner contemplated the employment, for the survey, of scientific agency. On enquiry, however, it appeared that a special agency would be both too slow and too expensive and I decided to put the work through with the ordinary *patwari* establishment. My confidence has not proved misplaced, both the general (small scale) and supplementary (big scale) maps, referred to in paragraph 21, having proved very satisfactory. The method adopted was that described in Chapter VII of the Mensuration Manual, field maps in each estate being based on a skeleton triangular traverse of fixed points on the ground whose direction and distance one from the other was first accurately determined. The distance between each pair of trijunction points was compared with the data of the Government of India survey and village boundaries interlocked before measurement began. Areas are now shown down to square feet.

Triangular survey.

The record of rights.

27. The record of rights contains the following documents :—

- (a) The preliminary proceeding.
- (b) The field map.
- (c) The genealogical tree of owners.
- (d) The *jamabandi*, with index of holdings and index of fields.
- (e) The list of revenue assignments.
- (f) The statement of rights in wells.
- (g) The village administration paper (*wajib-ul-araz*).
- (h) Sanctioned mutations with index.
- (i) The order of the Settlement Officer determining the assessment.
- (j) The order of the Settlement Officer distributing the assessment over holdings.

Three copies of the village map have been prepared, *viz.*,—

- (1) The Government copy (*Part Sarkar*) filed at *sadr* with the Settlement Records.
- (2) The *Tahsil* copy (*Part Tahsil*).
- (3) The *Patwaris'* copy (*Part Patwar*).

In the case of estates completely remeasured the *Part Sarkar* is on *masavis*; in the case of villages treated by *tarmim* it is on tracing cloth. The *Part Patwar* is prepared on long cloth, and the *Part Tahsil* on tracing cloth. In the case of dialluvial villages a tracing of the field map on *masavis* has been left with the *Patwaris*, to enable them to relay fields and prepare alluvion and dialluvion files. The *Sadr* and *Tahsil* copies of the field map have been made on *masavis* or tracing cloth divided into portions equal to the size of a *masavi* each containing 16 squares. Both the mapping sheets and tracings which have been placed in the Record Room are laid flat in special steel trunks which run on rollers, the sheets of each village being tied together with tape run through metal eyelets at the corners. The *Tahsil* copy of the map is to be kept up to date under instructions contained in Part I of Standing Order No. 16.

The 1868 Settlement record contained a detailed genealogical tree for each estate, together with a full account of the history and constitution of the village. In the Settlement of 1892, under the instructions then in force, genealogical tables were prepared for four generations only. In the present Settlement only an amended copy commencing with the names of the holders at the last Settlement was required, the names of persons who have left no male issue or of widows and daughters who have ceased to be owners along with area and revenue entries being omitted. These new tables bring the genealogy of the owners up-to-date, but for all questions of details a reference would have had to be made to the tables prepared in previous Settlement and I sanctioned accordingly, for the use of *Patwaris*, the preparation of a copy of the 1892 *Shajra Nash*.

In the case of villages remeasured, the *jamabandi* is an exact copy of the *khatauni*; while in the case of estates treated by *tarmim* it has, subject to the remarks contained in paragraph 23 above, been prepared from the previous *jamabandi* in accordance with the directions contained in Appendix XXI of the Settlement Manual. It contains indices of field numbers and owners in alphabetical order. The standing record contains the *jamabandi* for the year in which it was prepared. All changes which took place between the attestation of this *jamabandi* and the announcement of the assessment were entered up as mutations and given effect to in the distribution (*bachh*), except in a few cases where it was found that the *jamabandi* had got so much out of

The genealogical tree.

The *jamabandi*.

date that it could not form the basis for a correct *bachh*. In 18 Colony villages also, where Crown tenants had been granted proprietary rights, new *jamabandis* were prepared for the purposes of the *bachh*.

A complete list of all revenue free grants, with a reference to the orders granting them, has been included in the records of each village.

List of revenue assignments.

This important document, which was carefully prepared at the two preceding Settlements, was reproduced with such corrections and additions as were necessary.

Statement of rights in wells.

The village administration paper is a record of existing custom and was duly attested by Extra Assistant Settlement Officer on the spot, all disputed questions being fully gone into and entries made in accordance with facts ascertained. With the consent of the villagers a new and salutary clause, which so far has worked with success, has been added to the *wajib-ul-arz* of every village providing for the joint payment by the village community of the value of grain destroyed by fire where the offence remains undetected.

Wajib-ul-arz.

The orders of the Settlement Officer (a) determining and (b) distributing the assessment are complete in themselves. The first states the new revenue, giving the date of introduction along with deductions for deferred and progressive assessments. The second quotes the old and new methods of distribution and gives the latter in detail so as to obviate the necessity of reference to the *bachh* files. A note is also given of instalments with the dates on which they are payable.

Assessment and *bachh* orders.

28. New village note-books have been started in each estate from the year in which the new demand was announced. New abstract note-books have been prepared in accordance with Standing Order No. 24, paragraph 7. They now contain—

Village note-books.

- (a) a map for each volume showing all the villages contained in it ;
- (b) a sketch map of each village ;
- (c) a revised form for the entry of the principal statistics of the next twenty years, headed in each column by the standard, or Settlement, entry along with the statistics for the years intervening between the present and last Settlement. The amounts of instalments due with each harvest have been noted ;
- (d) a table containing the chief statistics bearing on the latest assessment of the village ;
- (e) the inspection note recorded during the present Settlement. A few blank pages have been added for notes by the Deputy Commissioner or next Settlement Officer ;
- (f) a copy of the order fixing the new demand, showing—
 - (i) the old demand, (ii) the demand by sanctioned crop rates, (iii) the new demand announced, (iv) the variation of the new demand per cent. from sanctioned crop rates, (v) details of progressive assessments, if any, (vi) the reasons for fixing a new demand lower than the old figures, (vii) the reasons for varying more than 20 per cent. from the rates ;
- (g) the danger-rate, if any, for the village ;
- (h) special produce and cash-rent estimates for each estate (Lahore Circle only).

The Abstract Village Note-Books of the Lahore *Tahsil* will be kept at the *Sadr*, those of Kasur and Chunian at their respective *Tahsil* offices. The *Sadr*

Kanungo and the two *Tahsil* Office *Kanungos* concerned will be responsible for the maintenance of these books, which, if carefully written up, should be of great use to the Collector and his assistants.

A copy of the Settlement Officer's inspection note, though this is not required by any rule, has been put on the village note-books as an assistance to the *Tahsildar*.

29. Grouped *mujmiri* maps for the district as well as for each *Tahsil*, all on a scale 1 inch = 2 miles, have been prepared in English and similar vernacular maps are under preparation. All alterations, such as the present course of the rivers as well as railways, roads, distributaries, bungalows, etc., constructed since Settlement have been shown. Handkerchief maps have been prepared as follows, viz. (a) for each *Tahsil*, (b) for the district. The *Tahsil* maps are on a scale 1 inch = 2 miles. The district map, which is on a scale 1 inch = 4 miles, is meant to serve as a convenient index, or skeleton, map and as a guide to the *Tahsil* maps. It shows the main physical features of the district and the principal places, etc., but is not overcrowded with detail. The essential object of the *Tahsil* maps is to convey the maximum amount of information by a direct appeal to the eye. Both district and *Tahsil* maps have a quantity of useful statistical information inset in the margin or printed on the back. It is hoped that these maps, so easy to handle and carry, will prove useful to officers of the district on tour or in the field.

30. The old brick and mortar pillars of the last Settlement, for whose occasional repair landowners were liable, were replaced throughout by indestructible solid stone blocks squared and dressed ($1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ feet) delivered at railway stations from the quarries at Taraki at a cost of Rs. 6-8-0 each which was recovered from the *zamindars*.

As required by Financial Commissioners' Circular letter No. 5734 dated 15th August 1914, I quote below the figures of the Treasury *Plus* and *Minus* Memorandum for March 1916, showing that only Rs. 32 round remained to be recorded at that date:—

Balance from last account.	Advances made.	Total.	Advances recovered.	Balance to next account.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
339 9 6	<i>Nil</i> .	339 9 6	307 9 8	31 15 10

Smaller solid base-line stones were set up in the villages re-measured. In the case of riverain measurements these were set up at three corners of the base square on firm ground, a corresponding square being similarly selected and marked on the other side of the river. Each corner of the village base triangle also was marked with stones in the case of villages re-measured on the triangular system.

31. Permanent boundaries, as noted in paragraph 2 of each of the *Tahsil* Assessment Reports, fixed within the last decade, replaced the old variable deep-stream boundaries which had previously existed in all the estates of the Sutlej and a few of those estates of the Ravi. Owing however to certain imperfections in the maps, doubts were entertained in some localities on the Sutlej as to the exact position of the fixed boundary, and Mr. Currie, Settlement Officer of Ferozepore, was accordingly empowered to relay it on the spot with the help of a traverse party of the Survey of India, the results of his enquiries being incorporated in the maps of the riverain villages of this district. In the case of the 8 Ravi villages where a fixed limit had been laid down in place of the deep-stream boundary no difficulty was experienced in the present Settlement in ascertaining the exact position of the line and reference to higher authorities was unnecessary. There are now

therefore in existence maps showing authoritative fixed boundaries throughout the course of both rivers based on a system of squares which covers the entire riverain, and each village has a base line laid in a place beyond the reach of floods and marked by stone pillars from which the boundary can always be relaid if necessary. The result should be to prevent the occurrence of the disputes which were inseparable from the old system of separate maps for either side of the boundary.

*32. In the table below is shown by classes the total number of accepted mutations decided along with the number of mutations rejected up to the 15th June 1915—

				Details.	Lahore.	Kasur.	Chunian.	Total.
Accepted	...	...	{	Partition	1,227	1,257	1,820	3,814
				Inheritance	6,923	4,974	4,230	16,137
				Gifts and exchanges	1,298	1,530	1,527	4,355
				Mortgages	5,581	7,094	2,566	15,261
				Sales	4,301	1,377	1,238	6,916
				Others	10,647	7,335	10,259	28,271
				Total	36,108	29,896	23,340	89,344
Rejected	...	...	...	...	6,961	6,505	3,676	17,202
GRAND TOTAL				...	43,069	36,461	27,016	106,546

The total number of mutations decided up to the 31st March 1916, was 1,18,928. A better idea of the volume of work of this kind that falls upon the Settlement establishment is obtained when it is realised that the total number of mutations decided in the previous twenty years was only 298,603, or nearer two than 3 times only as much again as during Settlement. Between Settlements mutation work was sadly neglected, *Patwaris* often treating as a dead letter the orders which require prompt entry of all transfers that come to light and attesting officers failing to keep them up to their duty. It took 12 years to bring to light the death of a son of the notorious Diwan Mulraj of Multan; undiscovered simple transactions of 20 years standing were not unknown, and the valuable urban land round the city was found sometimes to have changed hands 4 to 5 times over before the attesting staff got to know of it. The matter is one which demands the constant vigilance of the Collector especially in connection with the new urban record.

The quality of the mutation work done in the Settlement was on the whole good. It was worst naturally, but unfortunately, in the urban estates, where one *Naib-Tahsildar* was discovered who evidently made a practice of rejecting mutations merely to save himself the trouble of bringing them on to the Settlement record. The following cases, exclusive of the numerous miscellaneous Revenue Officers' cases of which no record is kept, were disposed of in the Settlement up to the end of April 1916, *viz.* :—

Details,							Total.
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Partition	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,122
<i>Lambardari</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	577
<i>Patiwari</i> and <i>Kanungo</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,252
Boundary and other	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,791
<i>Mafi</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	774
Appeals	...	...	...	...	...	...	297
				Total	...	...	5,866

The 1,122 partition cases involved an average area of 85 and a total area of no less than 94,866 acres, or 6 per cent. of the total area of the district. The paucity of rent cases is worth notice, pointing as it does to a strength of the tenant's position which has become almost a common place of recent revenue literature. In the following statement I shew the state of the pending file (a) at the date of going to Press in Lahore and Chunian, (b) at the close of Settlement operations in Kasur. A special effort will be made still further to reduce pending mutations in Lahore and Chunian before the 16th May :—

<i>Tahsil.</i>	NUMBER OF CASES PENDING.							
	Mutation.	Rent.	Partition.	<i>Lambardari.</i>	<i>Potwari and Kharango.</i>	Boundary.	<i>Mafi.</i>	Appeals.
Kasur 	356	6	6	2	...	...	...	2
Chunian 	177	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore 	208	18	10	...	...	...	...	4
DISTRICT 	741	24	25	2	...	...	...	6

CHAPTER IV.—REVISION OF THE ASSESSMENT.

33. The policy to be adopted in Amritsar and other districts, the Settlement of which closely preceded that of Lahore, had been defined with great precision by the Government of India, the probable enhancement

Orders of the Supreme Government on the revision of the assessment.

suggested in the Forecast Report being treated as the maximum and not as the minimum figure to be produced by reassessment, and special stress being laid on the undesirability of a large enhancement in the demand. In the case of Lahore certain difficulties were seen by the local authorities to beset any such declaration of principle. Gurdaspur, settled immediately before Amritsar, and Amritsar, the other two districts which derive irrigation from the Upper Bari Doab Canal, are nearer to the hills, dry cultivation is possible in them, and, favoured by their position, they have been earlier and more fully developed by the canal than Lahore. The enhancement that could be taken in them was therefore a moderate one. In Lahore, as was pointed out by the Local Government, conditions were markedly different, the fact that in the western portion of the district there had been a very great extension of cultivation owing to the development of the canal necessitating the treatment of the district for assessment purposes rather on the lines of canal colonies than of old and fully developed tracts. There were however at the time no materials available other than the summary information supplied in the Forecast Report, and the Local Government, while announcing their intention to ascertain the full theoretical demand and take in Kasur and Chunian a percentage of it perhaps as high as that taken in last Settlement, *viz.*, 66 per cent., confined themselves to an expression of opinion that the total enhancement for the district would not exceed 35 per cent. This view was accepted by the Government of India, in their letter No. 648-2192, dated 27th May 1912, but they noted the possibility that the 35 per cent. limit might be exceeded, and asked that if this were the case, the matter should be referred for their further orders. In Kasur, the first *Tahsil* to be taken up, the opinion of the Local Government was signally justified, the detailed Settlement enquiry showing that, if only the extremely moderate proportion of 45·5 per cent. of the half-net-assesses were to be taken, the enhancement would be as large as 70 per cent. The necessity for a freer treatment of the Lahore District was thus fully established, and the Government of India consented to the abandonment

of the *ab initio* limitation of 35 per cent. only, stipulating that the proposals for the re-assessment of the two remaining *Tahsils* should be submitted for their approval before the announcement in each of the revised demand.

34. The division of the district into roughly homogeneous circles of suitable size, each of which can be treated as an unit for assessment purposes, is an indispensable preliminary to an accurate estimate of the Government demand, and it was unfortunate that the time at disposal at the beginning of the Settlement did not permit of a consideration of the subject as exhaustive as it deserved.

The arrangement of cultivated estates in each *tahsil* previous to the last Settlement has been described in the Assessment Reports. That existing at the beginning of the Settlement which has just concluded is shown in the table below :—

<i>Tahsil.</i>	Circles.	Number of villages.
Kasur	Manjha Mitha	149
	Manjha Khara	89
	Bet Bangar	36
	Hithar	131
	Total	355
Chunian	Hithar	165
	Dabh	80
	Hithar Uttar	21
	Manjha	96
	Ravi	77
	Colony	64
	Total	503
Lahore	Lahore	27
	Bet Ravi	52
	Khadir	63
	Manjha Mitha	160
	Manjha Khara	157
	Total	400
	GRAND TOTAL ..	1,257

(i) In Kasur there was only one estate which appeared out of place in its grouping.

(ii) In Chunian the colony has been treated as a separate assessment circle. By the Financial Commissioner's orders the old Ravi Par and War Circles were combined, but 22 villages of the right bank, to which irrigation has been extended from the Upper Chenab Canal, and one of the left bank will be transferred to the new Shekhupura District; the Hithar-Uttar Circle has been rechristened Bet Bangar, to make the nomenclature uniform for all estates in this and the Amritsar District which have land both above and below the old Ravi bank; and the Hithar and Dabh Circles have been combined.

(iii) In Lahore a good deal of re-arrangement was required in order to bring the present assessment circles into conformity with existing conditions. The Lahore Circle has been extended so as to bring together all estates of an urban or semi-urban character, involving the transfer to it of ten estates in all,

five from the old Bet Ravi, four from the Manjha Mitha and one from the Manjha Khara. All the purely riverain estates of the old Bet Ravi, minus the five which have gone to Lahore, 16 in all, go to the Khadir, but the latter circle will give nine cultivated estates to the new Shekhupura District. Twenty-eight villages of the old Bet Ravi which remain constitute, after the transfer of three to the Manjha Khara and one to Lahore, a Circle of the normal Bet Bangar type, and have been appropriately re-named. The Circles, as rearranged after these changes, are shown in the table below :—

<i>Tahsil.</i>		<i>Circle.</i>		<i>Number of villages.</i>
Kasur	{	Manjha Mitha	...	149
		Manjha Khara	...	89
		Bet Bangar	...	87
		Hithar	...	151
		Total	..	356
Chunian	{	Hithar	...	214
		Bet Bangar	...	21
		Manjha	...	94
		Ravi	...	48
		Colony	...	67
		Total	...	474
Lahore	{	Lahore	...	37
		Bet Bangar	...	28
		Khadir	...	70
		Manjha Mitha	...	98
		Manjha Khara	...	157
				<div> <div>Colony.</div> <div>3</div> </div> <div> <div>Manjha.</div> <div>154</div> </div>
		Total	...	390
		GRAND TOTAL	...	1,220

The principal statistics of the circles as altered by re-arrangement and territorial transfers have been grouped together in Appendix II to this report, and the Circle Note-Books have been prepared accordingly.

It will be convenient for the purposes of this report to treat as separate assessment circles in each *Tahsil* the urban areas of the district, which are so essentially different for purposes of assessment from the agricultural portion that they had to be made the subject of a separate report (see paragraph 46). These comprise (a) 1,619 acres in the estate of Lahore proper and 10 adjoining villages, (b) outlying private *mandis* situated at (i) Kot Rai Buta Mal (21 acres) and Azamabad (9 acres) in *Tahsil* Chunian and (ii) Patti (27 acres) in *Tahsil* Kasur, which, not being comprised within village *abadis* at last Settlement, have been put under buildings and bring in profits to their owners considerably larger than those derived from arable land.

35. The following is the classification of soils according to fertility and expense incurred in cultivation, sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner in his Junior Secretary's letter No. 1885, dated 15th March 1915 :—

- (1) *Chahi*.—All land watered regularly either from wells or from lifts other than lifts erected on the Lahore City drainage system. In case of doubt, if the land is shown by the *Khasra Girdwaris* to have been so irrigated in two or more out of the last eight harvests, it will be recorded as *chahi*, provided that such land does not come within the definition of *chahi-nahri*.

- (2) *Nahri*.—Land regularly watered by any of the perennial or inundation canals of the district, *i.e.*, in two or more out of the last eight harvests provided that such land does not come within the definition of *chahi-nahri*.
- (3) *Chahi-nahri*.—Land regularly (*i.e.*, in two or more out of the last eight harvests) watered both by a perennial or inundation canal and by a well in the same harvest.
- (4) *Abi*.—Land regularly watered by lifts on the City Drainage, Lahore Circle only.
- (5) *Sailab*.—Land usually flooded by the Ravi or Sutlej or its branches, or land near the river which is always moist.
- (6) *Barani*.—All cultivation not included in the above classes.

Uncultivated land includes by rule new waste, old waste, and culturable. The sanctioned classes above given are the same in three cases, subject to the alterations made in the definitions, as those adopted at last Settlement. The present *abi* differs from the class so-called at last Settlement, which described land irrigated from water-lifts in the Sharakpur *Tahsil* which has now gone to Gujranwala; and the *chahi-nahri* class is new. Urban was treated on lines wholly distinct from those regulating agricultural land. The classification of these lands for purposes of assessment is fully dealt with in paragraph 70 (ii).

36. The assumption involved in the system employed for the calculation of the Government demand is that

Half net-assets by cash rents.

all land is, or can be, leased to tenants paying rent in cash or kind. In the case of cash-rents the calculation is a comparatively simple matter, as there are ordinarily few or no extra items to be set to the debit or credit side of the account before the balance can be cast up. In Kasur over 8, in Chunian (excluding the Colony) over 6, and in Lahore 12 per cent. of the cultivated area is leased to tenants paying in cash, excluding those who merely pay the land revenue demand with or without the addition of *malikana*. Cash rents are accordingly, especially in certain circles, of considerable assistance for assessment purposes. Lahore is the only *Tahsil* where cash rents have advanced in popularity since last Settlement and the development is peculiar to the Lahore Circle of this *Tahsil*. Everywhere cash rents have risen since last Settlement. The extent of the increase in each *Tahsil*, as calculated by the method adopted in my Lahore Assessment Report, is Kasur 34, Chunian 53, Lahore 131 per cent. Rents in the special Lahore Circle, which consists largely of market garden land, run as high as Rs. 77 round per acre for *abi* and Rs. 38 round for *nahri*. For ordinary agricultural land in the rest of the district the highest figure for upland *nahri*, Rs. 10 round, is reached in the Manjha Mitha Circle of Lahore, and the lowest figure for alluvial *barani* (Rs. 2 round) in the old Dabh Circle of Chunian. The area let on true cash rents in the Chunian Colony is still too small to afford a reliable guide; the average figure, however, per acre paid in 1912-13 was over Rs. 13.

The maximum theoretical demand from cash rents, after exclusion of all those considered to be abnormal, in each *Tahsil* was calculated to be —

						Rs.
Kasur	...	..	...	...	...	11,82,000
Chunian	...	...	...	...	...	13,04,333
Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	11,64,426
				Total	...	36,50,759

37. The calculation of the owners' profits under kind rents, and the

Half net-assets by kind-rents.

deduction therefrom of the Government demand, is a task complicated by the necessity for taking account of numerous additions or deductions of the kind

indicated in the preceding paragraph, and the estimates of these *plus* and *minus* items are often largely speculative in character. Reapers' and menials' deductions, charges on account of occupiers' rates, water-advantage rate, seigniorage, etc., are the chief instances of these perplexing factors. The kind-rents estimate also, since it is essentially a valuation in money of the crops of an average normal year, involves other points which demand very careful consideration, *viz.*, the area of crops which is expected to reach maturity in a normal year the average outturn per acre, the prices which can fairly be applied to the gross produce and the average proportion of the gross produce which falls to the owner's share. All these points are reviewed in the following paragraphs (38 to 43).

38. The series of years sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner in each *Tahsil* as giving the average area likely to be matured in a normal year are shown in the table below :—

<i>Tahsil.</i>	Series of years, with assessment circles by old arrangements.
Kasur... ..	1906-07 to 1911-12, omitting the famine year 1907-08, whole <i>Tahsil</i>
Chunian	(a) 1902-03 to 1912-13, omitting the famine year 1907-08, Hithar Uttar and Manjha Circles. (b) 1908-09 to 1912-13, Colony, Hithar, Dabh and Ravi Circles.
Lahore	1907-08 to 1912-13, whole <i>Tahsil</i> .

Necessary deductions were made for the purposes of the produce estimate in the Manjha Khara and Bet Bangar Circles of Kasur, and in the Colony, Hithar and Dabh Circles of Chunian where the selected cycle was rather above, and a suitable increase was effected in the Lahore Circle of the Lahore *Tahsil* where it was rather below, average.

The average total "true" matured area of the district so calculated is 10,56,000 acres, 294,000 in the *kharif* and 762,000 in the *rabi*.

39. The correct estimation of the varying rates of outturn of tracts differing widely in resources of every kind, natural and artificial, is a very difficult matter. Little assistance was derived from experimental data, and my conclusions were based mainly on the material of last Settlement, on my own observation and on the information supplied to me by officials and by intelligent land-owners. The rates of yield assumed at last Settlement were found to be extremely moderate. My own estimates also, which are set forth in detail in the statements appended to the Assessment Reports, have, though they in almost every instance show an advance on my predecessor's figures, been accepted subject to the general criticism that they are probably lower than the true mean, especially in the upland circles. In the Chunian Colony His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was of opinion that rates should have been taken higher than those of the Chunian Manjha Circle.

40. The commutation prices sanctioned in this Settlement for the district as a whole are stated below in annas per maund :—

Staple	Price.
<i>Moth</i>	40
<i>Mash</i>	44
Cotton	92

Staple.	Price.
Til	75
Maize	30
Rice	32
Jowar	30
Wheat	38
Gram	28
Barley	25
Sarson	58
Toria	58

The effective rise of prices in each *Tahsil* calculated by comparison of the average Gazette prices for these staples for the ten years preceding the present and previous Settlements in each case amounts to Kasur 39, Chunian 35, and Lahore 48 per cent.

Cotton, which touched its top price in 1910-11, has been hard hit by the Great War; but wheat and other food stuffs are dearer than ever. In my Lahore Assessment Report I showed that the sanctioned commutation prizes for the five main staples, wheat, gram, cotton, maize and rice, were much below the average Gazette prices for the ten years ending 1913-14. In a thoroughly protected region like the Lahore Uplands high prices, even when caused by a failure of rainfall, are directly beneficial to the *zamindar*.

41. The gross value of the produce is obtained by a combination of the factors discussed in the foregoing paragraphs, *viz.*, the average matured area, the rates of yield and the commutation prices. But various deductions have to be made from the common heap on account of payment to the various menials who assist in the heavy labour of tillage and harvesting. These customary dues are especially heavy at the more important spring harvest, when there is a great rush of work before unsettled weather arrives and before operations for the autumn harvest begin; they are paid in kind, before division of the produce, their cost thus falling equally on landlord and tenant. Their amount varies greatly from circle to circle and as between different classes of soil, but has everywhere increased greatly owing to a brisk demand for labour, to emigration to the Canal Colonies and to a general marked rise in wages and the standard of living. The subject is fully discussed in the separate assessment reports.

42. The landlord's share of the produce, which is always computed in some convenient fraction such as one-half, one-third, &c., varies according to the circle and the class of soil, and sundry other considerations. For each class of soil in each circle an average rate has been worked out which varies from a maximum of about 50 per cent. for the best upland *chahi-nahri* to a minimum of about 20 per cent. on *chahi-nahri* land of the Sutlej Inundation System. Straw is generally taken by the landlord in the same proportion as grain, except on *chahi* and *chahi-nahri* land in Chunian and on the *chahi* of a few estates of a single circle in Lahore; its value can be conveniently calculated at a fraction of the value of the straw equal to one-eighth on the *barani* and *sailab* soils of the alluvial tracts and to one-sixth elsewhere.

43. Whether the landlord pays any share of occupiers' rates on the Upper Bari Doab Canal depends on the rate of *batai* taken. If this is as high as one-half, the landlord would appear to pay half the demand on this account though the Financial Commissioner has, in the case of the Manjha Khara Circle of Lahore, expressed doubt as to the correctness of an estimate involving rigid application of this principle; if on the other hand the rate taken is less than one-half, the whole burden is borne by the tenant. The same is the practice in regard to the occupiers' rates charged by the Municipal Committee on the city sewage system for urban lands near Lahore. Water advantage

rate on the Upper Sutlej Inundations Canals is invariably paid by the tenant. Deductions have accordingly to be made from the owner's share for occupiers' rate in the cases above noted and additions made to it for water advantage rate. Other items which have to be credited to the owner's share relate to the seigniorage amounting to one-sixteenth of the gross produce taken in all circles except the Manjha of the old portion of the Chunian *Tahsil* and to the expenses incurred by the owner on account of the up-keep of wells and of manuring in the special Lahore Circle.

44. The half-net-assets estimate by kind rents as approved by the Financial Commissioner in each *Tahsil* was—

					Rs.
Kasur	...	...	...	...	12,91,000
Chunian	...	...	...	...	11,48,610
Lahore	...	...	...	...	10,43,612
Total					34,83,222

45. Half the owner's profit from rents of any kind has been fixed as the maximum proportion to which Government are entitled. While, however, that proportion is propounded as the standard of assessment, it is permissible widely to depart from it in areas which are economically weak. In the table below I compare the approved half-net-assets' estimates by cash and kind rents along with the "true" half-net-assets figure deduced from them by the Financial Commissioner with the demand actually imposed :—

<i>Tahsil.</i>	HALF-NET-ASSETS ESTIMATE BY		True half-net-assets.	Demand imposed.	Percentage of true half-net-assets.
	Cash rents.	Kind rents.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kasur ...	11,82,000	12,91,000	11,54,000	4,90,745	42
Chunian ...	13,04,833	11,48,610	10,98,610	5,32,116	48
Lahore ...	11,64,426	10,43,612	10,67,000	4,62,374	43
Total ...	36,50,759	34,83,222	33,19,610	14,85,235	44

In Chunian and Lahore, as in the district as a whole, the cash rent was higher than the kind rents estimate. In the true net assets a figure lower than the estimate by either kind of rents was taken. This was also the case in the Kasur and Chunian *Tahsils*; in Lahore a sum between the two was approved.

In the Lahore Circle of the Lahore *Tahsil* only, where cash rents are practically the rule, were cash rents accepted as the safe guide to assets; here a special village-to-village enquiry had been made and the estimate for the circle was the total of the individual results. In all other circles of Lahore and in the Chunian and Kasur *Tahsils* kind is the commoner form of rent; the true assets were therefore in all cases calculated from them, though in Kasur and Lahore a useful check was supplied by the rents paid in cash. In all the *Tahsils* the estimates are moderate ones. In all the many factors that are difficult of accurate estimation, *viz.*, the amount of the owner's share, the estimated yields, the deductions for menials, and the sanctioned commutation prices, the revenue-payer has been given the benefit of the doubt. In the Chunian Colony His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor concurred, in view of

the leniency of the estimate of yields, with the Financial Commissioner's view that the true assets might have been raised by half a lakh of rupees.

The great moderation of the actual demand imposed will appear from the following comparison with other districts of the division the Settlement of which has recently been completed :—

District.				Tahsil.				Percentage of half-net-assets taken.
Gurdaspur	...	...	...	Batala	...	...	...	65
				Gurdaspur	...	...	...	69
				Shakargarh	...	...	...	68
				Pathankot	...	...	...	72
				District	...	...	...	68
Gujranwala	...	...	...	Wazirabad	...	...	...	74
				Gujranwala	...	...	...	69.5
				Sharakpur	...	...	...	79
				District	...	...	...	73
Amritsar	...	...	...	Tarn Taran	...	...	...	46
				Amritsar	...	...	...	67
				Ajnala	...	...	...	48
				District	...	...	...	51
Sialkot	...	...	...	Sialkot	...	...	...	58
				Pasrur	...	...	...	60
				Raya	...	...	...	67
				Zafarwal	...	...	...	51
				Daska	...	...	...	69
				District	...	...	...	61

46. In the foregoing paragraphs of this Chapter I have dealt only with the agricultural portion of the district.

Urban assessments.

There remain the valuable urban lands referred to in part (ii) of paragraph 34 above. These lands were made the subject of a separate report which was submitted by me at the end of August 1915. Under special orders of the Supreme and Local Governments providing for the adequate taxation of non-agricultural land, which have now been embodied in Appendix XV of the Settlement Manual, the standards of assessment laid down for such lands are (i) the highest rate of land revenue for arable land in the neighbourhood, or (where the land has been used as a factory) the full agricultural half-net-assets even though this standard may not have been worked up to in assessing agricultural land, and (ii) a rate of from 2 to 4 per cent. on the sale-value of the land. In the case of the outlying *mandis* much assistance was derived from the fact that there already exists in the district a colony *mandi* established and assessed on ordinary colony lines, viz., that of Pattoke in *Tahsil* Chunian. My assessment of the sites of houses, shops and factories was pitched accordingly so as to bear approximately the same ratio to the gross letting value of land and buildings as at Pattoke, the new demands taken in the *mandis* of Muktsar, Fazilka and Hoshiarpur not being treated as precedents. The result was a demand roughly equivalent to 2 per cent. on the estimated value of the sites, and falling at Rs. 38 per acre in Azamabad, Rs. 55 in Kot Rai Buta Mal and Rs. 65 in Patti, which was approved by the Financial Commissioner and sanctioned by the Local Government.

In the case of the Lahore urban lands no help was to be derived from the recent rates fixed in Sialkot, Amritsar and Delhi, which were respectively Rs. 12-8-0, Rs. 6-4-0 and Rs. 5, all round, per acre. The detailed local enquiry into sale-values also set up a standard which, in view of the great leniency of

an old demand falling at only Rs. 4-2-9 per acre, proved much too high for adoption. The agricultural half-net-assets derived from cash rents paid on a high proportion of the land included in the estates which have land of the urban class were accordingly applied, and furnished the all-round figure of Rs. 18 per acre. With this as a basis to work on, rates were framed for three classes of land, *viz.*, "potential" building land (Rs. 9), bungalow sites (Rs. 10) and business premises (Rs. 40), the resulting total being Rs. 24,000 round with an all-round incidence of Rs. 15 per acre. This figure, which represents only about 16 per cent. of the half-net-assets, was approved by the Financial Commissioner and sanctioned by the Local Government. The result, in the words of the Local Government, is that this large area of urban and suburban land, much of which is bringing in high commercial rents, will actually be paying only five-sixths of what it might have been assessed to pay if it were still under the plough.

47. Under orders of the Financial Commissioner, contained in paragraphs 21 to 23 of his review of my *Fluctuating assessments*, Churian Assessment Report, the following classes of villages in the Churian *Tahsil* were given a fluctuating system of assessment :—

- I.—Twenty villages on the right bank of the Ravi which get irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal. *Nahri* rates, which are given in detail in the key statement prepared by me and sanctioned by Financial Commissioner under Standing Order 31, paragraph 20, have been fixed for each of these villages which are identical with those of the adjoining Gasra or Bangar Circle villages of the Gujranwala District which each Lahore estate most resembles.
- II.—Four other villages of the Ravi right bank which are affected by the Balloke training works.
- III.—Twenty-one villages of the Ravi left bank including estates which lie below the *Dhalla* and are affected by the training works along with certain others, notably those now supplied from the Lower Bari Doab Canal, for which after careful enquiry and due consideration of the opinion of the revenue-payers I myself held a fluctuating to be better suited than a fixed demand.

The fluctuating rates sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner are given below :—

Crop.						<i>Chahi and chahi- nahri.</i>	<i>Nahri.</i>	<i>Sulab.</i>	<i>Barani.</i>
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rate	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 0	2 0 0 average	1 0 0	0 12 0

Under the fluctuating system no charge is made for waste. In the case of all the three classes of villages noted above, the question whether a fixed demand can be substituted is to be considered at the end of 10 years. The point is one which will require the attention of the Deputy Commissioner.

Assessment instructions for the guidance of the Revenue staff have been submitted for the approval of the Commissioner.

48. Kasur was the first *Tahsil* taken up. All estates were inspected in the cold weather of 1912-13 and the assessment report was submitted early in August 1913. Orders were received in May 1914 and the new revenue was introduced, except in the *mandi* of the Patti, with effect from the *r. bi* of that year, the date for realisation being postponed under the Financial Commissioner's sanction.

In the Bet Bangar Circle my proposals were accepted without modification. In the Hithar I suggested a reduction of 21 per cent.; the Financial Commissioner's view was that the old demand should be maintained without reduction, but His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor permitted an abatement of 10 per cent. In the Manjha Circle there had been a great extension of the Upper Bari Doab Canal system combined with greater efficiency in the application of the irrigation; the Financial Commissioner proposed to modify my proposals to the extent of limiting the enhancement to be taken in any village to cent. per cent., but His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor decided that these Circles could pay, in addition to the demand proposed by the Financial Commissioner, a sum of Rs. 7,500, or the amount by which the old revenue of the Hithar had been reduced, and this extra figure was divided proportionately between the two circles. The proposals of the Local Government were accepted by the Government of India.

49. The Manjha Mitha is on the whole naturally the best circle in the *Tahsil*; rents are slightly higher than in the Manjha Khara Circle and the advance in the value of land just as great. Thus, though the percentage of enhancement taken was not so great as in Manjha Khara, the pitch of the assessment is higher :—

The Manjha Mitha Circle, Kasur.

Old demand	...	...	...	Rs. 1,35,685
By Settlement Officer's proposed rates	...	...	...	„ 2,78,773
Sanctioned	...	...	...	„ 2,60,500
Imposed	...	...	...	„ 2,59,113
Increase, per cent.	...	...	...	+ 91
Incidence of new demand	{ per acre cultivated			Re. 1-6-7
	{ per acre cropped			„ 1-5-7

50. This circle is inferior in fertility to the Manjha Mitha, and, the water being brackish, wells cannot be profitably worked. There has however been a great increase in cultivated area and as much as 89 per cent. of the cultivated area is now canal irrigated. The people are very prosperous, holdings are large, land values have enormously increased, and the old demand was extraordinarily low :—

The Manjha Khara Circle, Kasur.

Old demand	...	...	...	Rs. 47,771
By proposed rates	...	...	...	„ 1,19,746
Sanctioned	...	...	...	„ 97,000
Imposed	...	...	...	„ 96,050
Increase, per cent.	...	...	...	+ 101
Incidence of the new demand	{ per acre cultivated			Re. 1-4-0
	{ per acre cropped			„ 1-4-0

51. This small circle falls naturally between the Manjha Circles and the Hithar in point of strength. There has been some decline of cultivation owing to the spread of *kallar* in the villages below the bluff, but the gain to the villages above the bluff in permanent canal irrigation has been very important. The old demand was relatively fairly high. The enhancement indicated is considerably less than in the upland circles, though the pitch of the new demand is higher in relation to net assets :—

The Bet Bangar, Kasur.

Old demand	...	...	...	Rs. 44,607
By proposed rates	...	...	...	„ 61,090
Sanctioned	...	...	...	„ 60,630
Imposed	...	...	...	„ 60,658
Increase, per cent.	...	...	...	+ 36
Incidence of new demand	{ per acre cultivated			Re. 0-14-11
	{ per acre cropped			„ 1-0-9

52. This circle consists wholly of alluvial land, and except for 34 villages which are watered by the Katora Inundation Canal, depends entirely on wells. Cultivation has declined to the extent of 11 per cent. The tract is naturally much inferior to the rich and progressive upland tracts; yet the old demand was considerably higher here :—

The Hithar Circle, Kasur.

Old demand	...	...	...	Rs. 80,643
Demand by proposed rates	...	...	...	„ 60,082
Demand by sanctioned rates	...	...	...	„ 73,101
Imposed	...	...	...	„ 74,924
Decrease, per cent.	...	...	...	--8
Incidence of new demand	{ per acre cultivated		...	Re. 0-14-10
	{ per acre cropped		...	„ 1-0-11

53. For clearness sake (paragraph 34 (ii)) I treat the private *mandi* of Patti as a separate circle. The land under the *mandi* was waste when the markot was built and paid no revenue in the last Settlement. The demand proposed by me including the charge on potential building land was Rs. 869, and this was sanctioned. The assessment actually imposed was Rs. 859, with an all-round incidence per acre of Rs. 41-5-11.

The Urban Circle, Kasur.

The new revenue was introduced with effect from *rabi* 1916.

54. The estates of the Chunian *Tahsil* were inspected in the winter of 1913-14, the assessment report being submitted early in July 1914. Orders were received in March 1915, but the announcements were not made till September, the new demand being introduced, with effect from *kharif* 1915, except in the *mandis* of Azamabad and Kot Rai Buta Mal.

Assessment of the Chunian *Tahsil*.

In the Bet Bangar (late Hithar-Uttar) Circle my proposals were accepted save in regard to the pitch of the fluctuating water advantage rate (see paragraph 71). In the Dabh and Ravi Circles I pleaded for a reduction respectively of 15 and 3 per cent.; in the former circle an increase of 8 per cent. was sanctioned and in the latter very little advance was made on the old demand, the villages of the right bank, which will all receive irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal, being placed under fluctuating assessment. In the Hithar I recommended an increase of 4 per cent. only; the figure sanctioned involves an increase of 20 per cent. In the Marjha Circle, the addition proposed by the Financial Commissioner and sanctioned by the Local and Supreme Governments of an anna to my proposed *nahri* rate, had the effect of raising my proposed demands from 83 to 90 per cent. In the Chunian Colony the Supreme Government found themselves presented with no less than four estimates, *viz.*, those—to take them in order from lowest to highest—of the Settlement Officer and Commissioner, of the 1st Financial Commissioner, of the Local Government, and of the 2nd Financial Commissioner, and accepted that of the 1st Financial Commissioner, Mr. Diack. The result was an increase of 279 per cent. on the previous demand, which was however merely nominal.

55. The Hithar is certainly the strongest of the Riverain circles of the *Tahsil*. Only a small portion of it is subject to direct river action. It is neither unhealthy, unprosperous nor insecure, and it is held by a strong proprietary body. With no practical diminution in the cultivated area, there has been an appreciable increase in irrigation.

The Hithar Circle, Chunian.

The new demand imposed involves a 21 per cent. increase on the old and has an incidence higher than in the similarly named circle of Kasur :—

Old demand	...	...	...	Rs. 1,02,792
By Settlement Officer's proposed rates	...	...	...	„ 1,06,600
Sanctioned	...	...	...	„ 1,23,500
Imposed	...	...	...	„ 1,23,948
Increase, per cent.	...	...	...	+21
Incidence of new demand	{ per acre cultivated			Re. 0-15-6
	{ per acre cropped			„ 1-3-5

56. The circle—to quote from the Financial Commissioner's review—is similar to the Hithar (with which it is now to be amalgamated) in soil classification and cropping. There have been slight decreases in the cultivated area and in the proportion of irrigation, but the standard of cropping has improved and full advantage has been taken of the rise in prices. The new demand imposed involves an increase of 8 per cent. and has an incidence slightly lower than that in the Jalalabad and slightly higher than that in Mandot Bet of the adjoining Ferozepore District :—

The Dabh Circle, Chunian.

Old demand	...	...	...	Rs. 35,721
By Settlement Officer's proposed rates	...	...	...	„ 30,493
Sanctioned	...	...	...	„ 38,576
Imposed	...	...	...	„ 38,621
Increase, per cent.	...	...	...	+8
Incidence of new demand	{ per acre cultivated			Re. 0-14-4
	{ per acre cropped			„ 1-2-10

57. The circle resembles generally the similarly named circle of the Kasur *Tahsil* which it adjoins. The circumstances of the upland portion, especially in regard to the large increase in both cultivated and irrigated area, are much the same as those of the Manjha Circle, cultivation and irrigation both showing substantial increases. The circle comes next in point of all-round strength to the Manjha among those of the old portion of the *Tahsil*. The new demand is relatively higher than in the Kasur Circle, and the rate of enhancement is necessarily much greater :—

The Bet Bangar Circle, Chunian.

Old demand	...	...	...	Rs. 30,767
By Settlement Officer's proposed rates	...	...	...	„ 50,541
Sanctioned	...	...	...	„ 51,000
Imposed	...	...	...	„ 51,431
Increase, per cent.	...	...	...	+67
Incidence of new demand	{ per acre cultivated			Re. 0-15-1
	{ per acre cropped			„ 1-3-8

58. The Manjha is the most fertile and secure of the circles in the old portion of the *Tahsil*, and a considerable increase was justifiable alone on score of the increase in both cultivated and irrigated area. Cash rents and the value of land had also risen enormously. Both the percentage of enhance-

The Manjha Circle, Chunian.

ment and the pitch of the assessment approach closely to that taken in the Manjha Mitha Circle of Kasur, the figures here being slightly lower :—

Old demand	...	...	...	Rs. 73,100
By Settlement Officer's proposed rates	...	...	...	„ 1,36,513
Sanctioned	...	...	...	„ 1,39,000
Imposed	...	...	...	„ 1,38,115
Increase, per cent.	...	...	...	+ 89
Incidence of new demand	{ per acre cultivated			... Re. 1-1-5
	{ per acre cropped			... „ 1-4-7

59. To the villages on the Manjha border irrigation had been extended since last Settlement, but a loss of resources had taken place in the area which had not received canal irrigation, the cultivated area having fallen 10 per cent. alongwith a decrease both in the number of wells and the area supplied by wells. Also a great disturbance of existing conditions had been caused by the construction of the Balloke *barrage* with its training works, and by the introduction of irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal to the villages of the right bank. Under the Financial Commissioner's orders a fair enhancement was taken in the villages situated wholly or partially above the Ravi bank, while relief was given in the others partly by a reduction of the fixed demand and partly (in the case of the villages whose conditions had been so radically altered) by the introduction of a system of fluctuating assessment. The result of the new demand imposed, including an assessment at fluctuating rates of *chahi* and *chahi-nahri* Re. 1-2-0, *nahri* (average) Rs. 2, *sailab* Re. 1 and *barani* Re. 0-12-0 per acre matured for the areas concerned, is as follows :—

Old demand	...	...	...	Rs. 27,235
By Settlement Officer's proposed rates	...	...	...	„ 27,094
Sanctioned	...	...	...	„ 29,000
Imposed	...	...	...	„ 31,484
Increase, per cent.	...	...	...	+ 16
Incidence of new demand	{ per acre cultivated			... Re. 0-12-4
	{ per acre cropped			... 1-1-10

60. This circle, despite the advantages which it derives from the colony organisation, has, under orders of the Supreme Government, been treated on the same lines as the old proprietary villages of the Manjha. The specially moderate assessment proposed by me was based on an assumption which was not accepted by the higher authorities, *viz.*, that the period of Settlement would in Chunian as in other Canal Colonies be only ten years :—

Old demand	...	...	...	Rs. 39,170
By Settlement Officer's proposed rates	...	...	...	„ 1,35,013
Sanctioned	...	...	...	„ 1,49,000
Imposed	...	...	...	„ 1,48,517
Increase, per cent.	...	...	...	+ 279
Incidence of new demand	{ per acre cultivated			... Rs. 2-0-1
	{ per acre cropped			... Re. 1-15-0

61. The private *mandis* of the Chunian *Tahsil* form for the sake of uniformity the Urban Circle. Here the total old demand, framed at agricultural rates, was only Rs. 28. The demand, including that on potential building land proposed by me and sanctioned by higher authority, was Rs. 690. The assessment imposed was Rs. 676, with an all-round incidence per acre of Rs. 29-5-8.

The Urban Circle, Chunian.

The new revenue was introduced with effect from *rabi* 1916.

62. This *Tahsil* was the last to be taken up. Village inspection was completed in the cold weather of 1914-15, and the assessment report on the agricultural portion of the *Tahsil* submitted before the end of May 1915. The orders of the Supreme and Local Governments were received in December 1915, the announcements were made as early as possible in January 1916, and the new demand was introduced, except in the urban areas, with effect from *kharif* 1915. In the Lahore and Manjha Mitha Circles my entire proposals were accepted by the higher authorities of the province, the Commissioner only suggesting a slight addition in the latter circle. In the Manjha Khara both the Commissioner and Financial Commissioner found reasons for raising my proposed demand by about 5 per cent., and His Honour the Lieutenant Governor concurred with them. In the heterogeneous but generally strong Bet Ravi Circle, where the Commissioner and the Financial Commissioner differed in their estimates (below and above mine respectively), of the figures by which the demand should be raised, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor agreed with the Financial Commissioner. In the Khadir, in view of a decline in resources, a reduction of 8 per cent. was proposed by me, and one considerably larger by the Commissioner, but the Financial Commissioner's opinion was that to maintain about the old demand on the present reduced area would be sufficient relief. The Settlement Officer's proposal was however the one accepted by the Local Government. The views of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor were approved by the Government of India for every circle of the *Tahsil*.

Lahore *Tahsil*.

63. The Lahore Circle is one of an altogether special type, being rather an area devoted to orchards and market-gardens than a tract of the ordinary agricultural Punjab type. No circle rates were proposed or required as the estates vary so greatly in strength. My proposed demand for the circle was based on the total of my estimates of true half-net-assets for each individual estate. An increase of 50 per cent. in the assessment was easy to justify, the proposed rates approximating to those recently accepted for the suburban circle of Amritsar :—

The Lahore Circle.

Old demand	...	...	...	Rs. 38,240
Demand proposed and sanctioned rates	...	...	...	57,500
Imposed	...	...	...	58,452
Increase, per cent.	...	...	...	+53
Incidence of new demand	{ per acre cultivated			Rs. 6-2-9
	{ per acre cropped			3-10-10

64. By the extension of the Niazbeg Distributary a large *barani* and a smaller *chahi* area has been converted to *nahri*. Other points of strength in a circle made up of estates of widely different types are a reduction in the pressure of population on the soil and the appreciation of rents. The old demand was higher here in pitch than in the adjoining Manjha Circles, parti-

The Bet Ravi Circle, Lahore.

cularly the Manjha Khara. The percentage of enhancement is accordingly as low as 27 per cent. The rate per acre of matured crops, though still considerably higher than in the Manjha Khara, is now only very slightly above that of the Manjha Mitha:—

Old demand	...	...	...	Rs. 47,095
Demand by rates	{	proposed	...	„ 57,913
		sanctioned	...	„ 58,666
Imposed	...	...	...	„ 60,037
Increase, per cent.	...	...	...	+27
Incidence of new demand	{	per acre cultivated	...	Re. 1-6-0
		per acre cropped	...	„ 1-10-7

65. The circle has no canal irrigation to speak of, and is essentially one of wells. There has certainly been a decline in the cultivated area, though

The Khadir Circle, Lahore.

the extent of the decline is difficult to determine with accuracy. The pressure of population on the soil is severe. Holdings are small and there is considerable embarrassment. The old demand was certainly high. The new demand has an incidence on matured crops markedly below that of the admittedly stronger Raya Khadir (Rs. 2-1-0), and sufficiently above that of the inferior Chunian Ravi (Re. 1-0-5):—

Old demand	...	...	...	Rs. 36,310
Demand by rates	{	proposed	...	„ 33,655
		sanctioned	...	„ 34,568
Imposed	...	...	...	„ 34,568
Decrease, per cent.	...	...	...	-5
Incidence of new demand	{	per acre cultivated	...	Re. 1-5-7
		per acre cropped	...	„ 1-6-9

66. The Circle is about midway between the Upper Manjha of Tarn Taran and the Manjha Mitha of Kasur in point of strength. There has been

The Manjha Mitha, Lahore.

an appreciable increase in irrigated area; the population presses less severely on the soil than at last Settlement; the rise in cash rents and land values has been very high. Many estates are favoured by their situation near Lahore. The old demand was low, and a substantial increase was justifiable:—

Old demand	...	...	...	Rs. 89,516
Demand by rates	{	proposed	...	„ 1,26,151
		sanctioned	...	„ 1,28,742
Imposed	...	...	...	„ 1,28,742
Increase, per cent.	...	...	...	+44
Incidence of new demand	{	per acre cultivated	...	Re. 1-11-1
		per acre cropped	...	„ 1-10-1

67. The Manjha Khara Circle of Lahore resembles broadly the adjoining Khara Manjha of Kasur and Manjha of Chunian. Holdings are large, land

The Manjha Khara, Lahore.

values are high, and the areas sold since Settlement and now under mortgage are insignificant. The new demand, though it is 72 per cent. in advance of the old, absorbs only 39 per cent. of the half-net-assets:—

Old demand	...	...	...	Rs. 1,02,661
Demand by rates	{	proposed	...	„ 1,69,818
		sanctioned	...	„ 1,77,000
Imposed	...	...	...	„ 1,80,575
Increase, per cent.	...	...	...	+76
Incidence of new demand	{	per acre cultivated	...	Re. 1-4-0
		per acre cropped	...	„ 1-6-3

68. The urban land of Lahore and the ten adjoining estates paid at last Settlement a demand of Rs. 6,724 with an incidence of Rs. 4-2-9 per acre. The demand of Rs. 24,000, including a charge on "potential" building land, proposed by me, was accepted by His Honour. A sum of Rs. 24,165 was actually imposed, the incidence being Rs. 14-15-0 per acre.

69. The result of the Settlement has been to raise the revenue of the district as a whole from Rs. 1,33,579 to Rs. 15,10,965, an increase of 62 per cent. In the table below I compare the old with the progressive and final demands in each *Tahsil* and show the rate of increase in the demand at each period :—

				Kasur.	Chunian.	Lahore.	Total.
Old demand	...	.....		Rs. 3,08,706	Rs. 3,08,785	Rs. 3,16,088	Rs. 9,33,579
New demand	1. First five years	...		„ 3,67,256	„ 4,09,506	„ 4,11,094	„ 11,87,856
	2. Second five years	...		„ 4,39,974	„ 5,08,057	„ 4,49,950	„ 13,97,981
	3. Ultimate	...		„ 4,91,634	„ 5,32,792	„ 4,86,539	„ 15,10,365
Percentage of increase of new on old demand.	1. First five years	...		+ 19	+ 33	+ 30	+ 27
	2. Second five years	...		+ 43	+ 65	+ 42	+ 50
	3. Ultimate	...		+ 59	+ 73	+ 54	+ 62

70. In the table below I show the soil rates sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner along with the corresponding crop rates deduced in each circle of each *Tahsil*. As already noted, no circle rates were framed for the special Lahore Circle :—

Tahsil.	Circle.	Chaki.		Chaki-Nahri.		Nahri.		Sailab.		Barani.	
		Soil.	Crop.	Soil.	Crop.	Soil.	Crop.	Soil.	Crop.	Soil.	Crop.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
KASUR.	Manjha Mitha	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 11 0	1 10 6	...	...	0 12 0	0 12 0
	Manjha Khara	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 5 6	1 5 10	...	...	0 9 0	0 9 0
	Bot Rangur	1 2 0	1 4 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 9
	Hithar	0 15 0	1 2 0	0 15 0	1 2 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 13 0	0 15 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
CHUNIAN.	Hithar	0 14 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	1 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 7 0	0 9 0
	Dabb	0 13 0	1 3 0	0 13 0	1 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 10 0	0 13 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
	Hithar-Uttar	0 14 0	1 1 0	0 14 0	1 1 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	...	...	0 6 0	0 10 0
	Manjha	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 6 0	...	...	0 7 0	0 12 0
	Bavi	0 14 6	1 3 0	1 2 0	1 3 0	1 2 0	1 6 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 5 6	0 13 0
	Chunian Colony	...	1 0 0	2 0 0	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	0 7 0	0 12 0
LAHORE.	Manjha Mitha	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	...	...	0 14 0	0 13 0
	Manjha Khara	1 5 0	1 7 0	1 6 0	1 9 0	1 6 0	1 9 0	...	...	0 9 0	0 10 0
	Bot Ravi {Uttar	1 5 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 9 0	1 8 0	2 9 0	1 4 0	1 3 0	0 12 0	0 11 0
	Hithar	1 13 0									
	Khadir	1 9 0	1 11 0	...	...	1 2 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	1 3 0	0 14 0	0 14 0

71. In the following paragraph is given a description of the system of canal assessments sanctioned for the district. The transfer to the proposed Shekhupura District of the Upper Chenab Canal villages of the Ravi right

Assessment of canal-irrigated land.

bank which have been given a purely fluctuating assessment will relieve the system of a new but altogether necessary complication introduced by altered conditions.

(i) The land irrigated by the Upper Bari Doab Canal is assessed in its irrigated aspect by *nahri parta*, i. e., a soil rate derived from the excess of the *nahri* over the *harani* rates. The following statement shows the new rates and the total ultimate amounts credited as *nahri parta* to the Irrigation Department :—

Tahsil.	Assessment circle (old arrangement)	Rates of <i>nahri parta</i> per acre.			Total amount of <i>nahri parta</i> .
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
KASUR ...	Manjha Mitha ...	0	15	0	1,13,024
	Manjha Khara ...	0	12	6	58,349
	Bet Bangar ...	0	12	0	20,859
	Total Tahsil ...	...	...	...	1,87,232
CHUNIAN ...	Bet Bangar ...	0	12	0	25,605
	Manjha ...	0	13	0	82,844
	Ravi ...	0	13	0	2,849
	Colony ...	1	9	0	1,14,717
	Total Tahsil ...	...	...	...	2,24,015
LAHORE ...	Manjha Mitha ...	0	15	0	48,374
	Manjha Khara ...	0	13	0	90,962
	Bet Ravi ...	0	12	0	12,052
	Khadir ...	0	12	0	110
	Lahore ...	2	0	0	3,148
	Total Tahsil ...	...	...	...	1,54,646
	TOTAL DISTRICT ...	...	...	...	4,65,893

The amount of the indirect credit in Kasur was sanctioned by letter No. 88 Revenue, dated 3rd of September 1915, from the Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab: orders on the subject of the Chunian and Lahore figures have not yet been obtained. In the Chunian Colony the period for the arrangements under which the Irrigation Department takes indirect credit for land revenue and *malikana* has not yet expired and the colony has, for the sake of uniformity, been treated as though it paid *nahri parta* to the Irrigation Department. For the Lahore Circle no circle soil rates were framed; yet an uniform rate had to be fixed as in other circles. After careful consideration of the differential *bach* rates of the villages of the circle and of the pitch of the new rate in adjoining circles I decided that Rs. 2 would be a suitable all-round *nahri parta* for the circle; at last Settlement the rate varied from village to village between a maximum of Re. 1-8-0 and a minimum of five annas per acre.

The total amount realised as *nahri parta* in the years before reassessment was Rs. 1,65,543, so that the Irrigation Department has been a gainer to the extent of over four lakhs of rupees.

Rules were sanctioned in Revenue Secretary to Government Punjab's letter No. 11, dated 25th January 1916, to the address of the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, which provide for the imposition or remission

(b) Rules for its imposition and remission of *nahri parta*.

of *nahri parta* according as irrigation has been extended to or withdrawn from any estate or part of an estate. These rules are printed as Appendix III to this Report, and their proper working—the principles were known but imperfectly applied during the Settlement which has just expired—is one of the points which will require the careful attention of the Deputy Commissioner.

The schedule of occupiers' rates has been in force since 1891, and it is unlikely that any general revision of it will be undertaken for some time. In the table below I compare the old land revenue demand in the circles irrigated by the Upper Bari Doab Canal with the amount realised from occupiers' rates on the average of the selected years and show the relation in amount of the one to the other:—

<i>Tahsil.</i>	Circle.	Total old demand.	Amount of realisations from occupiers' rates.	Percentage of column 3 on column 4.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	
Kasur ...	Manjha Mitha ...	1,35,685	4,24,994	32
	Manjha Khara ...	47,771	2,46,263	20
	Bet Bangar ...	44,607	84,092	53
	Total <i>Tahsil</i> ...	2,28,063	7,55,349	30
Chunian ...	Bet Bangar ...	29,793	94,419	32
	Manjha ...	73,100	3,09,911	24
	Ravi Chunian ...	27,235	7,072	385
	Colony ...	89,170	2,71,481	14
	Total <i>Tahsil</i> ...	1,69,298	6,82,913	25
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	38,240	13,639	280
	Bet Bangar ...	47,095	30,673	158
	Khadir ...	36,310	14	...
	Manjha Mitha ...	89,516	1,96,298	46
	Manjha Khara ...	1,02,661	3,50,619	29
	Total <i>Tahsil</i> ...	3,13,822	5,91,293	53

The irrigation from the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals in the *Tahsils* of Kasur and Chunian has hitherto been assessed at a fluctuating water advantage rate of 12 annas per acre levied on sown area subject to remission for failed crops. Under the orders of the Local Government (paragraph 5 of Punjab Government letter No. 134 (Rev. & Agr. — Rev.), dated 2nd December 1914), the rate has been raised to Re. 1 per acre discharged on matured area only. The entire realisations are taken by the Irrigation Department.

A report on the question whether the existing schedule of occupiers' rates should be raised was submitted by me with my letter No. 421, dated 22nd July 1914, to the address of the Commissioner, and is still under consideration.

In the subjoined table I show the average annual amounts realised under both water advantage rate and occupiers' rates in the period of the

selected years and compare their total with that of the total land revenue demand for the same period:--

Tahsil.	Circle.	Total old demand.	AMOUNT REALISED UNDER			Percentage of column 3 on column 6.	REMARKS.
			Water advantage rate.	Occupiers' rates.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Kasur	Hithar	76,826	3,817	5,715	9,532	806	*Separate figures, column 3, for the area in the Bel Bangar watered by these canals are not available.
	Hithar	81,089	19,053	39,882	58,935	137	
	Dabb	26,191	7,957	18,696	26,653	98	
	Bel Bangar	*	974	2,566	3,540	...	
Chunian	Total Tahsil Chunian.	1,07,280	27,984	61,141	89,125	..	

The villages of the Chunian Tahsil, which lie on the right bank of the Ravi, enjoy irrigation recently introduced from the Upper Chenab Canal, and will eventually be transferred to new Sheikupura District have, by orders of the Financial Commissioner contained in paragraph 22 of his review of my Chunian Assessment Report, been assessed, under a fluctuating system which is to be in force for ten years, to *nahri* rates which I have fixed for each village in accordance with that imposed, in the recent Settlement of Gujranwala, on the village of the Bangar and Gasrah Circles of that district which most resembles it. The average rate is Rs. 2. The credit to be made annually to the Irrigation Department will be the net amount by which a theoretical dry assessment at sanctioned rates of Rs. 661 falls short of the total fluctuating demand.

Occupiers' rates are levied according to the schedule published for the Upper Chenab Canal in Irrigation Branch notification No. 0223-R. I., dated 8th August 1912.

The Lower Bari Doab Canal supplies 6 villages of the Ravi War and 5 of the Manjha Circle of Chunian. The Ravi villages, which have been given a fluctuating system of assessment for ten years, pay a fluctuating *nahri* rate of Rs. 2-4-0 per acre: the Irrigation Department will receive credit from year to year for a net sum consisting of the difference between the demand actually assessed and a theoretical dry revenue of Rs. 1,312. The Manjha estates will pay a fluctuating rate of Rs. 2-4-0 per acre in addition to the fixed demand (paragraph 23 of Financial Commissioner's Review of my Chunian Report) for a period of ten years at the end of which the possibility of the substitution of a fixed *nahri paria* is to be considered: the whole of the realization from this additional rate will go to the Irrigation Department.

The schedule of occupiers' rates sanctioned for the Lower Bari Doab Canal is published in Irrigation Branch notification No. 547-R. II., dated 23rd April 1913.

CHAPTER V.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE REVENUE.

72. All the estates of the district were inspected by me personally for purposes of assessment, and this work had to be begun by me in Kasur within two months of my arrival and assumption of charge. Statistics were prepared with creditable despatch by the staff, and the 356 estates of the *Tahsil* were completed between the middle of December 1912 and the beginning of April 1913. During this period of heavy, monotonous and responsible work the necessary reports on prices, assessment circles and classification of soils were also prepared; it was not therefore surprising that the estates of the second *Tahsil*, Chunian, had to be left for the cold weather of 1913-14 and those of Lahore for the cold weather of 1914-15. In every case the notes recorded by Mr. Walker at last Settlement were studied and variations in the condition of each village since his time carefully noted. The representations of the people were heard and considered and my notes all written on the spot. The result is that, where large increases have had to be taken, the reasons, backed by facts and figures, are on record; in other cases the fact was brought to light that, while the circle demand was not excessive, some degree of redistribution was necessary; in others a case for positive reduction was made out and substantiated. Much valuable assistance was rendered in the Lahore Circle in estates, both agricultural and urban, by my Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, who made preliminary inspections and recorded notes previous to visits by me.

73. The landowners of *Tahsil* Kasur appeared to have made up their minds from the outset to object whatever the amount of the new demand might be, and this frame of mind was very obvious in the demeanour of the people throughout the period of village inspections. In one case a Sikh *Lambardar* of unimpeachably respectable appearance was absent-minded enough to present months before the demand was ever announced a ready drafted petition of objection among a bunch of testimonials for inspection. The subjoined Kasur figures in regard to objections and appeals, almost cent. per cent. of which were from the Manjha Circles, presenting as they do so marked a contrast to those of *Tahsils* Chunian and Lahore, speak for themselves:—

<i>Tahsil.</i>	OBJECTIONS TO SETTLEMENT OFFICER.			APPEALS TO COMMISSIONER.			FURTHER APPEALS TO FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER.		
	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
Kasur	4	98	102	5	51	56	...	27	27
Chunian ... ..	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore ... ..	...	11	11	...	3	*4	...	...	...

*NOTE—Includes one case not yet decided.

The Kasur objections were invariably presented by men of straw, who, it is understood, were paid travelling expenses and the price of liquid refreshment from the village *malba*; but the *Lambardars* and big men chose to remain in the background. With true Jat pertinacity appeals were made to the Commissioner even in the few cases in which I had reduced my own assessments. The Bet Bangar and Hithar Circles, especially the latter, had good reason to be satisfied with the new demands, and generally had the grace to say so. Instances have occurred in the Hithar where prosperous proprietors, who were awaiting the results of the new Settlement, have now found themselves able to execute expensive

improvements, such as the erection of pumping machinery and iron gear for wells. In Chunian the new demands were remarkably well received, a much better spirit being evinced; relief was however expressed by a few exceptionally well-informed *zamindars* that no attempt had been made to saddle the *Tahsil* with part of the cost of the European War (*sic*). It was a happy augury for the new Settlement that good rain fell after a most inadequate monsoon, at the time of the announcement (latter part of September) at three out of the four places from which the demand was given out. There were only six objections from this large *Tahsil*. From Lahore there were only ten objections to the assessment announced, and for these there was no common ground, the objectors, whose reasons were personal, falling under four separate classes. A remarkable feature was the complete absence of objections from the Lahore Circle and the estates nearest to Lahore, where legal remedies are so easily accessible. The explanation is to be found in the fact that the old land-owners, while admitting the moderation of the agricultural demand, derived great satisfaction from the fact that the purely urban lands of their estates, which have passed into the hands of a special class, were divided off and made the subject of assessment by different standards. In respect of the urban assessments there were no objections under section 52 of the Land Revenue Act, the position being that what was being assessed here was not complete estates but an aggregate of portions of several estates.

74. (a) *Bach* files were prepared for each village during the final attestation by *Naib-Tahsildars* and *Tahsildars*. The usual procedure was followed of explaining to its owners and occupancy tenants the method of distribution adopted at last Settlement and of giving them opportunity to consider what amendment or alteration, if any, was required. Disputed points were carefully considered, the wishes of the owners and occupancy tenants being recorded, and every attempt was made by the *Tahsildar* in his local enquiry to induce the people to decide fairly in difficult cases; where no amicable arrangement could be arrived at the case was reserved for the decision of the Settlement Officer. Such cases were however remarkably few. The *bach* files were again produced at the time of announcing the new demand, the recorded wishes of the people being read out to the *Tamla-dars* and shareholders present, and disputed cases being decided in their presence. The number of objections, successful and unsuccessful, to the *bach* (including that of the urban estates of the Lahore Circle) up to the date of going to press is noted below :--

<i>Tahsil.</i>	OBJECTIONS TO <i>TARIQA BACH</i> .			OBJECTIONS TO <i>TAFRIQ BACH</i> .		
	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
Kasur ...	4	2	6	4	10	14
Chunian	...	6	6	...	3	3
Lahore ...	...	...	8	...	...	8

(i) The extent to which the various methods of distribution adopted at last Settlement have been followed or departed from in proprietary villages is shown in the table below, the conventional terms *Pattidari*, *Bhaiachara* and

Zamindari indicating, not the class of tenure of the village, but the method of distribution according to ancestral shares, possession, etc.

(b) Method of Distribution—
(c) Extent to which the method of distribution of last Settlement was followed.

Tahsil.	Detail.	Landlord Zamindari.	Communal Zamindari.		Mixed Systems Including			Bhatichara	Total.	REMARKS.
					Excess <i>nahki</i> or <i>nahki</i> rate at possession and the balance according to shares	<i>Abiana</i> by shares and the balance at possession.	Permanent area at shares and disallowed at possession.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kasur ...	Last Settlement.	7	25	68	41	56		153	355	
	Present Settlement.	5	20	10	3	25	1	291	*355	*One estate added during present Settlement. One Government estates excluded from consideration.
	Difference $\left. \begin{smallmatrix} + \\ - \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	-2	-5	-58	-38	-31	+1	+133	...	
Chunian	Last Settlement.	12	47	77	...	216	1	54	407	(1) Government estates are excluded from consideration.
	Present Settlement.	8	39	31	...	220	2	188	488	(2) The increase in the total number of villages is due to the foundation of the Chunian Colony and the creation of proprietary villages from <i>Rakhs</i> , &c.
	Difference $\left. \begin{smallmatrix} + \\ - \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	-4	-8	-46	...	+4	+1	+134	+81	
Lahore...	Last Settlement.	34	...	42	...	152		159	387	Government estates and <i>Rakhs</i> are excluded from consideration.
	Present Settlement.	18	14	3	...	154	...	198	387	
	Difference $\left. \begin{smallmatrix} + \\ - \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	-16	+14	-39	...	+2	...	+39	...	

(ii) In the table below is compared for each *Tahsil* (a) the total number of villages in which a revenue rate on assessable *munj-kana* waste was imposed by the Settlement Officer, (b) the number of villages out of class (a) in which the *Zamindars* themselves imposed a rate in their distribution :—

Tahsil			Total number of villages in which a revenue rate was imposed.	Number of villages of column 2 in which a <i>bach</i> rate was imposed on waste.
Kasur	...	...	76	58
Chunian	...	...	131	62
Lahore	...	...	44	44
Total			251	164

In estates also where there was no assessable waste the owners generally included old, and always included new ordinary, waste in their distribution.

(iii) Throughout the district a separate *abiana* was commonly imposed on wells, the rates varying from a maximum of Rs. 24 to minimum of Rs. 2 according to the assessment circle and to conditions such as the state of repair

(iv) Well lands.

of the well, its age, irrigating capacity, distance from the village, quality of water, fertility of soil and size of the area attached. In the Lahore Circle the quality of the soil was the main consideration and *chahi* lands were arranged in homogeneous blocks accordingly with reference to the wishes of the land-owners. In the Riverain Circles an all-round rate was usually followed for the distribution of the balance of land revenue remaining after deduction of *abiana* ; in the upland circles on the other hand differential rates were mainly adopted.

(iv) In the case of perennial irrigation from the Upper Bari Doab Canal a rate for *nahri* differing substantially from that for *barani* was universally adopted ; on the Sutlej Inundation Canals *nahri* was usually rated equally with *barani*, the fluctuating canal advantage rate being left out of account for the purposes of the *bach*.

(v) The estates of the district fall naturally, according to their physical characteristics, into three classes, according as they consist of land which is (a) wholly permanent, (b) wholly subject to river action, (c) partly permanent and partly subject to river action. The extent to which (i) all-round rates as opposed to (ii) differential soil rates and sanctioned revenue (including fluctuating) rates either throughout or only over or within sub-divisions of the village have been followed in proprietary villages is shown in the subjoined table. Sanctioned revenue rates are universally adopted in the case of villages or parts of villages subject to river action because the rates are those followed year by year in the dialluvial assessment with which the *zamindars* have become thoroughly accustomed and in which they anticipated no violent change :—

Tahsil.	Kind of village.	BY DIFFERENTIAL SOIL RATES.		By an all-round rate.	Total.*	REMARKS.
		By revenue rates.	By other rates.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kasur	Dialluvial	17	17	†The mixed villages distributed differently on the dialluvial and permanent areas are counted more than once in columns 3 to 5, but only once in the total column 6.
	Mixed	†36	†36	..	36	
	Permanent	...	255	12	267	
	Total	53	291	12	320	
Chunian	Dialluvial	14	3	...	17	
	Mixed	56	6	17	56	
	Permanent	...	88	249	337	
	Total	70	97	266	410	
Lahore	Dialluvial	22	22	
	Mixed	35	35	...	35	
	Permanent	41	243	11	295	
	Total	98	278	11	352	

* Notes.—To agree with grand total of villages in each Tahsil given in Statement A add the number of villages which distribute according to the *pattidari*, landlord and communal *samindari* systems.

(vi) At last Settlement the only essentially urban demand was the one of Rs. 5 per acre levied on bungalows and houses in the Civil Station of Lahore, and this was distributed by an uniform rate. In the present Settlement the following were the arrangements made :—

For urban lands in the outlying *mandis* of Patti (*Tahsil* Kasur) and Azamabad and Kot Radha Kishan (*Tahsil* Chunian) rates varying from Rs. 80 to Rs. 10 per acre, based on the differential rates recently framed for shop, factory and residential sites in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony *mandi* of Okara, were fixed by the Financial Commissioner, the Settlement Officer being given a free hand to apply them to the sites according to renting value subject to the attainment by their application of results within 3 per cent. either way of the assessment proposed by him. The proposal of the Settlement Officer to assess potential building land, whether cultivated or waste, both in the outlying *mandis*, and in the Lahore Circle at rates not at present higher than the rate on the best agricultural land, which had not commended itself to the Financial Commissioner as involving a tax on undeveloped values and not on existing profits, was sanctioned by the Local Government. The rates per acre actually used in distributing my demands were as follows. In order to bring out the sanctioned figures it was necessary to use rates which were far in excess of the Financial Commissioner's maximum: these rates are however justified by ascertained rentals : —

Name of <i>mandi</i> .	SHOPS, CLASS			Houses.	Godowns.	Factories	Owners' residential houses.	Potential building land.
	I.	II.	III.					
Patti ...	225	120	...	60	60 and 40	20	10	4
Azamabad ...	100	60	40	20	40	20	...	4
Kot Rai Bata Mal ...	250	130	60	24	60	20	10	4

The rates noted above for the outlying *mandis* were approved also for the Lahore urban lands, His Honour seeing no reason to fix a maximum revenue rate lower here than in the *mandis*. For the purposes of the internal distribution the entire area, with the exception of 3 villages in which urban land is not important, was divided into 11 blocks according to general distinctions, among which location and renting value were given full consideration. Such blocks were necessarily not coterminous with villages. Actually one village comprised portions of six, a second of four, a third of three, and two of two blocks, while three villages were situated wholly within one block. The differential rates for each class of site calculated so as to produce the all-round figure appropriate for the class were separately fixed in each block, with the result that in the case of the larger classes such as shops, houses with small compounds, and bungalows there were half a dozen rates more or less, each one of which was appropriate to one or more blocks. The rates for the various blocks under each class are given in the Abstract Note Books and in a separate vernacular *Bach* file. I show here in the following statement only the all-round, maximum and minimum rates in rupees per acre under the main classes irrespective of blocks :—

	Baser shops.	RESIDENTIAL HOUSE WITH AREAS ATTACHED.		Combined shops and houses.	Factories.	Bungalows.	POTENTIAL BUILDING LAND.	
		Small.	Large.				Used for commercial purposes.	Used for other purposes or unused.
All-round ...	60	30	20	30	30	10	35	7
Maximum ...	80	40	20	40	30	15	40	9
Minimum ...	25	15		15		5	25	

75. All increases exceeding 33 but not exceeding cent. per cent. have, in accordance with orders passed for each *Tahsil*, been postponed for 5 years, and all exceeding 66 per cent. have been deferred for 5 years more. To meet the case of old proprietary estates in Lahore and Chunian, where, owing to large extensions of cultivated or irrigated area, or both, the increase is over cent. per cent., only one-third of the enhancement was taken at once, one-third being deferred for 5 years, and the remaining third for 10 years. In the case of the Chunian Colony, where the old demand was a purely nominal one, half the enhancement was taken at once and the rest after 5 years. The sums deferred in each *Tahsil* for each period are shown below :—

<i>Tahsil.</i>						First 5 years.	Second 5 years.	Total.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kasur	...	...	...	...	...	1,24,378	51,660	1,76,038
Chunian	...	...	...	...	...	1,28,280	24,785	1,48,021
Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	75,445	36,580	1,12,025
District						3,23,109	1,12,975	4,36,084

76. Protective leases in accordance with paragraph 505 of the Settlement Manual were granted as follows, viz :—
 Kasur 355, Chunian 709, Lahore 445, and printed certificates were issued to the owners in each case. There were no instances in which application was necessary to the Commissioner for exemption for more than the usual 20 years' period. The principles followed in calculating the amount of the exemption were as follows :—The difference between the sanctioned (a) *barani* (or *sailab*) and (b) *chahi* or *chahi-nahri* soil rates was always kept in view as the standard, the amounts produced by either (i) the net *abiana* or (ii) the difference between rates fixed in the internal distribution being remitted in full where they did not, and abated to the standard maximum where they did, exceed it. In the Lahore Circle no circle soil rates were framed, while an examination of the village *bach* rates showed that, while in some estates there was no *barani* rate, in others exemptions based on the difference in amount between the *chahi* and the *barani* rates calculated at the usual 20 years period would be excessive. To have referred for orders every case which presented difficulties of the latter kind was undesirable. Accordingly, after a consideration of the average cost and irrigated area of a well in the circle, I determined to fix Rs. 3 per acre round (a) as the maximum rate of exemption, (b) where there was no *barani* land in the estate.

The total sums remitted for the first year after reassessment were—

	Rs.
Kasur	2,710
Chunian	6,338
Lahore	3,673

Three copies of the register of protective leases were prepared for each *Tahsil*, one for the *Sadr* Revenue Accountant, one for the *Tahsil* Revenue Accountant and one for the *Tahsil* Office Kanungo.

The careful attention of the Revenue Assistant should be directed both to the rules which permit of the grant of exemption certificates during the currency of a Settlement (paragraph 508, Settlement Manual) and to those which allow remission of assessment when wells become unfit for use (paragraph 441, Ditto), all cases under which should be promptly dealt with.

CHAPTER VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

77. Settlement operations proper will have been completed in 3 years, 7 months and a few days. In Appendix VI, I give figures for the net actual cost of the Settlement up to the end of March 1916, after taking a credit of Rs. 12,458 for boundary pillars, furniture, stationery, &c., transferred to other Settlements and omitting a sum of Rs. 34,956 expended on the establishment specially employed for preliminary revision of records. The extra sum of Rs. 6,745 under all heads sanctioned by Government for the extension of the period of Settlement till the middle of May should be added, giving a grand total of Rs. 3,14,927. In the statement below I compare certain actual figures with those sanctioned in the Forecast Report :—

Detail.	Sanctioned.	Actual.
Duration of Settlement	2½ years.	3 years 7 months.
Cost of Settlement	Rs. 1,75,054	Rs. 3,14,927
Estimated enhancement, per cent.	35	62

The total enhancement of the land revenue demand due to re-assessment is over Rs. 5,77,000. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in his review of the latest Land Revenue Administration Report, has already expressed his conviction that the extra cost and longer duration of Settlement operations are more than compensated by the greater thoroughness and precision with which the work is being completed. As it is, on an examination of the following figures and a consideration of the volume of work involved in connection with the following points, *viz.*, the large area of the district, the extent of its river-board, the amount of *killabandi* and remeasurement required, the complexity of canal systems and the need for assessment of a special character in the colony and in the urban estates of Lahore and the outlying *mandis*, the Lahore Settlement would appear to be the last word in frugality not only of conception but of execution :—

District.	Area in square miles.	Number of estates.	Total cost of Settlement.	Total enhancement in Land Revenue Demand.
			Rs.	Rs.
Delhi	1,270	773	4,50,000	2,54,496
Ludhiana	1,270	900	3,77,000	3,94,620
Gurdaspur	1,826	2,868	6,98,000	3,27,000
Amritsar	1,558	1,075	3,25,000	3,28,000
Lahore	2,738	1,287	3,15,000	5,77,000

78. The revision of all the land revenue assignments in the district was taken up early and in every *Tahsil* except Lahore was completed before the announcement of the new demand. The work of the last Settlement was found to have been well and carefully done and the records, both English and Vernacular, were found to be on the whole in commendable condition. Reference was made to the original documents in all cases, and, as soon as orders had been passed by competent authority, new registers in vernacular were prepared for each *Tahsil* containing all the particulars required by standing instructions for grants which are to be continued. These registers have been divided, as required by paragraph 573, Settlement Manual, into five parts, *viz.* ---

- (a) grants in perpetuity without conditions,
- (b) grants in perpetuity subject to conditions,
- (c) grants during the pleasure of Government,
- (d) grants for the term of Settlement,
- (e) grants for life or lives.

The original registers have been deposited in the *Tahsil* offices, English copies being supplied to the Deputy Commissioner.

A number of grants were discovered which were liable to resumption for breach of conditions. In a few cases *jagirdars* were found to be enjoying *nahri parta* who were not entitled to it, a position probably created by the system permitted at last Settlement under which the amount chargeable to the *jagirdar* as *nahri parta* was shown as *nazrana* and eventually, by a confusion of thought, treated as something payable to, and not by him. In a few cases of grants for the maintenance of institutions the names of the *de facto* managers were entered instead of those who were mere squatters or idle parasites doing no service; in others the amount of the assignment was, by arrangement with the Deputy Commissioner, placed in deposit pending the Settlement of disputes regarding the management or incumbency.

The total value of all assignments in the district from time to time is as follows:—

Tahsil.	By assessment of 1892-93.	Prior to this Settlement.	By new assessment.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kasur	15,890	10,843	8,623
Chunian	14,210	13,646	13,078
Lahore	82,111	69,939	99,117
Total District	1,12,211	94,428	1,20,818

Decreases in the value of assignments were chiefly due to lapses, resumption for breach of conditions and reversion to Government of *nahri parta* wrongly enjoyed by *jagirdars*. The pronounced rise in the Lahore assignments was due to the appreciation in the demand on lands both rural and urban in the near neighbourhood of Lahore, two *jagirs* in particular being heavy gainers, *viz.*, those held by the Bhai family and by the Municipality of Lahore.

In the following table details are given of grants renewed or continued :—

Tahsil.	In perpetuity, or during the pleasure of Government including grants for the upkeep of institutions.		FOR THE TERM OF SETTLEMENT.								Total.
			For a life or lives.	Continued for the term of the new Settlement.		Petty <i>mafs</i> resumed as a grant from Government but land left unassessed for term of new Settlement.					
	Number	Value.	Number	Value.	Number	Value.	Number	Value.	Number	Value.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Kasur ...	66	6,817	10	1,680	13	122	2	4	91	8,619	
Chunian ...	75	11,619	9	1,246	17	213	...	...	101	13,078
Lahore ...	231	94,254	26	4,566	17	263	1	4	275	99,117	
District ..	372	1,12,720	45	7,492	47	598	3	8	467	1,20,818	

Use was made wherever possible of the power given by paragraph 196 (3) of the Land Administration Manual to resume, *qua* grants from Government, petty *mafis* of a smaller annual value than Rs. 20 released for life or for the term of the last Settlement. But only two cases were discovered in Kasur, none in Chunian, and one only in Lahore which were susceptible of such treatment. Steps were also taken, in the case of grants for the maintenance of an institution, to enter by a process of tactful pressure a single manager instead of a number of shareholders.

No new assignments were created at Settlement.

A report is under preparation on the subject of recovery of cost of assessment from assignees, a matter in respect of which certain new principles are on trial.

79. There are 35 *rakhs* in the district unassessed to land revenue and each counting as a separate estate, 21 of which are situated in the Lahore and 14 in the Chunian *Tahsil*. Of the total number, 8, including the extensive irrigated plantation of Chhanga Manga in *Tahsil* Chunian, with an area of about 20 square miles, are reserved forests and 16 are unclassified forests under the management of the Forest Department. Six (all in Lahore *Tahsil*) are in the charge of the Military Department, and 5 (all in Chunian) are under the Deputy Commissioner. The total area under forests in the district has fallen from 156,000 acres round to 60,400 round; the reduction has taken place almost entirely in the Chunian *Tahsil*, where 15 *rakhs* were wholly and 2 partly absorbed in the Chunian Colony and 7 sold by auction and converted into proprietary villages of the Manjha Circle.

80. At last Settlement there were 29 Government estates or parts of estates leased for cultivation to deserving grantees, 7 in Kasur, 12 in Chunian and 10 in Lahore. In this Settlement the option of purchasing full proprietary right after deduction of the cost of improvements was allowed; the following table shows the extent to which the grantees in Kasur, who had expressed a wish to purchase, found themselves able to accept the terms of Government :—

Tahsil.	Number of Government leased estates at the beginning of Settlement.	NUMBER OF ESTATES IN WHICH THE OPTION OF PURCHASE WAS		Number of estates in which leases were resumed.	Government estates remaining on lease.
		Permitted.	Finally accepted.		
Kasur ...	7	3	2	...	3

In two petty cases in Kasur the leases were resumed by Government. Up to the date of going to press orders had not been received about the Chunian and Lahore cases.

81. At last Settlement the villages of the district elected to pay their demand as follows, viz. —

Amount and dates of instalments.

Detail.	Number of villages.
$\frac{1}{2}$ Rabi and $\frac{1}{2}$ Kharif ...	418
$\frac{3}{4}$ Rabi and $\frac{1}{4}$ Kharif ...	94
$\frac{3}{8}$ Rabi and $\frac{5}{8}$ Kharif ...	598
$\frac{1}{8}$ Rabi and $\frac{7}{8}$ Kharif ...	40
TOTAL ...	1175

The new arrangements made in this Settlement in accordance with the wishes of the *samindars* wherever possible and sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner are as follows :—

Tahsil.	Circle.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES PAYING AT						TOTAL.
		$\frac{1}{2}$ Kharif, $\frac{1}{2}$ Rabi	$\frac{1}{2}$ Kharif, $\frac{1}{2}$ Rabi	$\frac{3}{4}$ Kharif, $\frac{1}{4}$ Rabi	$\frac{3}{4}$ Kharif, $\frac{1}{4}$ Rabi	$\frac{5}{8}$ Kharif, $\frac{3}{8}$ Rabi	$\frac{5}{8}$ Kharif, $\frac{3}{8}$ Rabi	
Kasur ...	Manjha Mitha ...	128	0	15	
	Manjha Khara ...	32	...	7	...	...	...
	Bet Bangar ...	9	3	25	...	...	...
	Hithar ...	1	42	81	7	...	...
	Total ...	170	51	128	7	...	...
Chunian...	Hithar ...	3	...	241	
	Bet Bangar ...	1	...	20	...	...	...
	Manjha ...	60	1	32	...	...	...
	Ravi ...	1	...	70	...	...	...
	Colony ...	67	...	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	133	1	364	497
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	20	6	1	
	Bet Bangar ...	27	14	4	...	...	7
	Khadir ...	22	13	...	...	...	28
	Manjha Mitha ...	36	3	1	...	...	...
	Manjha Khara ...	153	1	3	...	...	...
	Total ...	318	37	8	36	400
	TOTAL DISTRICT ...	620	89	500	7	...	36	1,252

The chief changes have been in Tahsil Chunian where on account of the great extension of canal irrigation a number of villages which previously could

not do so now raise *kharif* crops and have accordingly applied to pay half the demand in that harvest. In arranging the proportion of the demand to be paid in each village at each harvest two other considerations were borne in mind, *viz.*, (i) that the proportion of the total demand to be realised in each harvest should bear a proportion to the harvest outturn and (ii) that, where the average holding is a meagre one, the amount due from each individual in the *kharif* is so small as hardly to justify taking any considerable proportion of the demand in that harvest. Hitherto the instalment for each harvest has been payable in two instalments, due for the *kharif* harvest on the 15th December and 15th February and for the *rabi* harvest on the 15th June and 15th July. Actually very little revenue was realised by the first instalment in either harvest and the Financial Commissioner has now sanctioned a system by which the demand will be payable in a single instalment at each harvest, the *kharif* on the 1st July, and the *rabi* on the 1st February. To facilitate collection the group system has been adopted under which the *zails* in each *Tahsil* are grouped under different individual days for payment within a suitable period ending with the above dates.

Cesses.

82. The cesses levied are :—

Local rate	@ Rs. 9-6-0 per cent. of the land revenue.
<i>Lambardari</i> cess	„ „ 5-0-0

Total „ „ 14-6-0

Existing *Ala Lambardars* are paid partly by cash *inams* and partly by a special cess of 1 per cent. on the land revenue. No additional charge is made on account of cesses in the urban areas adjoining Lahore City and in certain private *mandis* of Lahore and Chunian, the land revenue being held to include them (paragraph 18 of Financial Commissioners' orders on the Urban Areas Report).

83. Under orders of the Government of India contained in a telegram No. 42-C. (Revenue and Agriculture), dated the 26th November 1915, twenty years has been fixed as the term of Settlement in all three *Tahsils*. The same term was fixed in the Amritsar District, where the pitch of the assessment was also moderate. The Gurdaspur District, with an assessment of considerably higher pitch, was granted a period of 30 years. I give the exact figures below :—

District.	Per cent. of half-net-assets reached in assessment.
Gurdaspur	68
Amritsar	51
Lahore	44

The special cases in which under the orders of the Financial Commissioner particular tracts or villages are to be allowed the option of reverting after ten years from a fluctuating to a fixed demand have been noticed in paragraph 47.

The period of Settlement in both the urban areas of Lahore and in the outlying *mandis* is fixed at ten years (paragraph 16 of the Financial Commissioners' review as approved in paragraph 7 of Punjab Government letter

(ii) Urban.

No. 16 (Revenue and Agriculture - Revenue), dated 3rd February 1916). In the case of the Lahore lands the area to which the above orders are applicable has been demarcated by a line identical with the municipal boundary except in the north-west corner, where the municipal limit has been drawn in so as to cut across Bela Basti Ram, from the north corner of Shishmahal to the north corner of Khui Miran.

84 The number of *Lambardars* now and at last Settlement is shown in the table below. Owing to the formation of the Chunian Colony posts have been increased to the large number of 239: only 15 have been reduced :—

	Number of estates.	NUMBER OF <i>Lambardars</i> .		NUMBER OF POSTS.		TOTAL DEMAND.			Total average demand per <i>Lambardar</i> .
		At last Settlement.	Now.	Increased.	Reduced.	Land revenue (final).	Rates.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kasur ..	356	866	869	4	1	4,91,614	7,61,064	12,52,678	1,442
Chunian ..	498	721	944	232	9	5,32,806	4,72,576	10,05,382	1,065
Lahore ...	400	818	816	3	5	4,86,374	5,91,238	10,77,612	1,321
Total District ...	1,254	2,405	2,629	239	15	15,10,794	18,24,878	33,35,672	1,269

If the total demand for the district inclusive of canal dues be divided by the total number of *Lambardars*, the average land revenue for which each *Lambardar* is responsible amounts to nearly Rs. 1,350. Registers have been prepared for each *Tahsil*, as required by paragraph 577, Settlement Manual, in which I have recorded my recommendations in the case of each estate as to the possibility of reduction of posts when opportunity may arise; but the present value of a *lambardari* as shown by the above high figure points in the direction of increase rather than reduction in the number of posts. My recommendations above referred to have been translated and entered in a vernacular copy of the register deposited with the *Tahsil Office Kanungos*.

85. A fresh scheme was drawn up by the Deputy Commissioner in accordance with the orders of the 1st June 1909 for the regulation of *zamin-dari* (or *sufedposhi*) *inams*. The number of *inamdars* at the time was 64 and the amount of lapsed *ala lambardari inams* available for their payment was Rs. 3,441. The new rules sanctioned by the Financial Commissioners in their letter No. 4820, dated 27th May 1911, provided for the gradual increase of *inamdars* to 76, graded as follows, viz.—

	Rs.
35 @ Rs. 50 ...	1,750
41 @ Rs. 75 ...	3,075
Total ...	4,825

There are still 258 *ala lambardars* left, 74 in Kasur, 104 in Chunian and 80 in Lahore. The value of lapsed *inams* is now Rs. 4,449 or an average of Rs. 6 each only

After a practical consideration of the work involved in each *zail*, and after allowing one *Sufedposh* for each ordinary *zail* and two for those *zails* where the duties of the *Inamdar* are especially onerous, it was found that so large a number as 76 *Sufedposhes* is not at present required in the district. At the same time under the present system both the existing number is insufficient and the remuneration available has not been fully utilised, as the following figures show, *viz.*—

				Rs
26 @ Rs. 75	...	...	...	1,950
27 @ Rs. 50	...	...	...	1,350
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	3,300
				<hr/>

Sixty one is a sufficient number, and in order to utilise the full sum now available opportunity has been taken to raise the amount of the *inams* in each grade by Rs. 10. The following is the new pay and grading:—

				Rs.
25 @ Rs. 60	...	...	...	1,500
26 @ Rs. 85	..	...	...	3,060
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	4,560
				<hr/>

Existing *Sufedposhes* are grouped under *zails* with the villages to which they naturally belong; the scheme of re-arrangement of estates among *zails* in order to make *zails* and *thanas* coterminous (see paragraph 82 following) worked in accordance with the principle that no present incumbent is to be dismissed merely on account of the introduction of the present rules would therefore, if the scale above were given full effect to, result in a temporary excess of 3 *Sufedposhes* at present for the district as a whole. Arrangements have however been made to create no fresh appointments in three special cases until either pay sufficient for one or more posts becomes available from lapsed *ala lambardari inams* or until the excess incumbents vacate their posts by death or otherwise. The Financial Commissioner's orders on the new scheme were conveyed in his Junior Secretary's letter quoted in paragraph 82.

86. The *zaildari* system was introduced at the Settlement of 1868 and was reorganised at last Settlement, but *zails* and *thanas* had not been made coterminous and a great deal of administrative inconvenience was the result. In the present Settlement estates throughout the district have been so re-arranged that no *zail* (with a very minor exception in the case of certain villages within the Lahore urban area) falls within more than one *thana*. The further drawback that various villages of the Lahore urban area fall within more than one *thana* has also been removed. In Kasur no change was required in the number of *zails*. In Lahore two *zails* of a miscellaneous character near Lahore city have been amalgamated, certain Manjha estates with a uniformly Jat population being taken away from them and added to an adjoining Manjha Jat *zail*, which has been expended into two; there has thus been no change in Lahore also in the total number of *zails*. In the uplands of the Chunian *Tahsil* there has been enormous development, and a case was easily made out for the addition of two new *zails*, raising the total number for the district to 44. At 1 per cent of the total final demand fixed on reassessment Rs. 14,485 are available for the remuneration of *Zaildars* and it has been possible to make a very handsome increase in the pay of all grades. The

following table shows the improvement in pay and grading :—

Tahsil.	Grade.	LAST SETTLEMENT.			New.			REMARKS.
		Pay.	Number of <i>zaildars</i> .	Total.	Pay.	Number of <i>zaildars</i> .	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Kasur ...	I	240	3	720	400	4	1,600	Total { I grade...11 II " ...22 III " ...11 pro- posed. { 44
	II	210	6	1,260	325	6	1,950	
	III	175	4	700	250	3	750	
	Total	...	...	2,680	...	...	4,300	
Chunian...	I	240	1	240	400	3	1,200	
	II	210	2	420	325	10	3,250	
	III	175	7	1,225	250	4	1,000	
	IV	150	5	750	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	2,635	...	...	5,450	
Lahore ...	I	240	5	1,200	400	4	1,600	
	II	210	2	420	325	6	1,950	
	III	175	7	1,225	250	4	1,000	
	Total	...	42	...	...	44	...	
	Total	...	...	2,845	...	...	4,550	
	GRAND TOTAL...			8,180			14,300	

At last Settlement *zaildars* were paid at 1 per cent. of the revenue of their *zails* subject to a minimum of Rs. 150; this system has been changed to one under which the district has been treated as a whole for purposes of pay. An attempt will be made to ensure that, while the principles that good work and seniority are to be considered in the matter of promotion, so far as possible, the number of *zaildars* paid at 1st grade rates shall be as in column 7 of the table above. The number of posts in each grade has been worked out for each *Tahsil* on practical considerations of the amount of work involved in each *zail*. Arrangements have been made to provide that, while either of the incumbents in the two *zails* which are being amalgamated is not dismissed merely on account of the introduction of the scheme, no expenditure in excess of the scale given in column 8 shall be incurred for the present. Sanction to the new scheme was conveyed in the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners' letter No. 632, dated 26th January 1916.

No proper *zail* books, prepared in accordance with Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 21, paragraph 11, were in existence at last Settlement. These have now been drawn up and should be properly maintained by the Deputy Commissioner.

87. There are at present 269 *patwaris*, distributed among the *Tahsils* as follows, viz., Kasur 83, Chunian 105 and Lahore 81, besides 9 assistant *patwaris*. I have proposed an increase of 5 *patwaris* in Kasur and 2 in Lahore, the number of assistants to remain the same. The existing strength of the *kanungo* establishment is a District *kanungo* with an assistant and an inspection *muharrir* at head-quarters, one Office *kanungo* in each *tahsil*, and 13 Field *kanungos* distributed as follows, viz., Lahore 4, Kasur 4 and Chunian 5. The only alteration proposed by me is the addition of one Field *kanungo* each in Lahore and Chunian.

My report could not, for sufficient reasons, be submitted in time to obtain sanction before the close of the Settlement.

88. Revised rules for the measurement and assessment of areas subject to river action have been sanctioned by the Financial Commissioners, and are printed as Appendix IV to this report; they conform closely to those recently approved for the Gurdaspur and Amritsar Districts. The main difference from those hitherto in force is that *nautor* lands of a permanent character situated within the dialluvial *chaks* have been excluded from assessment; that waste area growing *munjkana* is also exempt whether the total area is less than 20 acres; and that special rates at a higher pitch than those applicable for the rest of the district have been approved for villages in the near neighbourhood of Lahore. The old rules have been simplified and made more definite in certain minor particulars.

89. A scheme sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner in his Junior Secretary's letter No. 2682, dated the 14th April 1916, to Commissioner, Lahore, for the treatment of secure and insecure areas and the application of principles regulating suspensions and remissions of land revenue is printed as Appendix VII.

90. In the Hithar Circle of Kasur and the Khadir Circle of Lahore where, since substantial reductions of assessment were granted, remissions of outstanding arrears might have been given (paragraph 576, Land Administration Manual) there were no arrears. In the Chunian Ravi Circle, where the villages of the right bank have been put under fluctuating assessment, an outstanding sum of less than Rs. 200 was duly remitted.

91. A revised table of average yields has been compiled from the data contained in the assessment reports as required by paragraph 554-A, Settlement Manual, and, after approval by the Commissioner, has been published by the Director of Land Records under the date 18th December 1915.

92. No Vernacular *Riwaj-i-Am* was prepared at last Settlement. The English Abstract compiled in 1892-93 was however based on an enquiry specially made by the Settlement Officer and his Extra Assistant Settlement Officer. The information contained in it was in the opinion of the author meagre and inadequate.

Orders were issued to me for the revision of the Vernacular *Riwaj-i-Am* of 1868. The scope of this old Code was extremely wide, its 31 volumes containing the answers (a) of individual tribes to 290 questions (30 volumes) and (b) of all the tribes to 88 questions of general importance (one volume). A great deal of matter was included which does not fall at all within the scope of a present day compendium of customary law, while on the other hand certain indispensable subjects, such as succession, adoption, alienation, guardianship, minority and bastardy were either not treated at all or not treated fully enough. The list of the tribes consulted was a full one. The new *Riwaj-i-Am* now drawn up deals with all the important points of custom. It contains the answers of the leading representatives of 26 tribes and 87 sub-divisions to 136 questions. Relevant decisions of the Chief Court have been investigated and cited, and a compilation made of the mutations dealing with custom. The whole is the work of the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer. A brief abstract in English on the model of Mr. Craik's recently published volume for Amritsar is under preparation, and will be published as one of the uniform volumes of District Customary Law.

93. The statistical portion of the District Gazetteer, a new edition of which was published by the Deputy Commissioner in 1912, has been brought thoroughly up to date. The narrative portion, which remained untouched since 1893-94, has been revised during the Settlement, partly by myself and partly by Mr. Blacker, Assistant Commissioner, to whom my acknowledgments for much good work are due. Mr. Blacker will see the volumes through the Press.

The Deputy Commissioner, under paragraph 836 of the Land Administration Manual, is required to maintain an interleaved copy of the Gazetteer.

94. The classes and number of officials who received training in the Settlement were as follows :—

• Training of officials.

Assistant Commissioners	...	...	...	...	1
Extra Assistant Commissioners (Probationary)	...	...	...	...	2
Tahsildar Candidates	...	...	...	...	3
Munsiff Candidates	...	...	...	...	2
Naib-Tahsildar Candidates	...	...	...	...	12
Kanungo Candidates	...	...	...	...	4
Others	...	...	...	...	1
Total					25

The expenditure from this Settlement on their salaries and travelling allowances, other than those of gazetted officers, totalled Rs. 3,446.

95. The following points which will require the special attention of the Deputy Commissioner during the currency of the new Settlement are here shown in one place, viz. :—

- (i) the maintenance of maps and records under Standing Order No. 16, part F (paragraph 27), and in particular the big scale urban maps (paragraph 26) and the records for the *rakhs* (paragraph 24) :
- (ii) mutation work (paragraph 32) particularly in the urban estates :
- (iii) the proper up-keep of (a) Note-Books (paragraph 28), particularly the abstract Village Note-Books ; (b) *Mafi* Registers (paragraph 74) ; (c) *Zail* Books (paragraph 82) ; and (d) District Gazetteer (paragraph 89) :
- (iv) when making appointments by way of succession to existing *lambardari* posts the Deputy Commissioner should bear in mind the recommendations made in the Reduction Register (paragraph 80) :
- (v) the working of the new *zaildari* and *sufedposhi* scheme (paragraphs 81 and 82) will require careful attention for some years, particularly in the matter of the number of posts available at any time, the reduction of excess appointments and the full utilisation for *sufedposhi inams* of the amounts from time to time available under lapsed *ala lambardaris* :
- (vi) the general working of fluctuating assessments (paragraph 47), and the necessity for enquiry at the expiry of ten years in regard to the continuance or abandonment of the fluctuating system where it exists :
- (vii) the working of the rules for the imposition and reduction of *nahri parta* (Appendix III) :
- (viii) the working of the Dilluvion Rules (Appendix IV) :
- (ix) the necessity for suspensions and remissions with reference to Appendix VII :

(x) the liability to re-assessment of the separate portions of the Colony *Mandi* in 1918 and 1930 (paragraph 1 of my Urban Assessment Report) and of both (a) the three outlying private *mandis* and (b) the urban portions of certain estates of the Lahore Circle after ten years (paragraph 79 (ii)) :

(xi) the grant of certificates during the currency of Settlement (a) of exemption for wells constructed and (b) of remission for wells abandoned (paragraph 76) :

96. The work in the urban estates of the Lahore Circle was very exacting in every way and only the pick of the staff in every grade was equal to it. The neighbourhood of Lahore has a demoralising effect on *patwaris*, who easily succumb to the temptations and diversions from duty which the city presents. Among *Kanungos* and even *Naib-Tahsildars* the same reasons are not absent, while the volume and complexity of the work appears to induce a sort of paralysis which only the most energetic can shake off. In order of efficiency I should rank the staff of the Chunian *Tahsil* first, that of Kasur second and that of Lahore last. Almost the exact contrary ought to be the case, but the tendency for the Lahore *Tahsil* to become the dumping-ground for inefficient men possessed of private influence will always be very difficult to resist. Lala Anant Ram, Settlement *Tahsildar*, deserves great credit in the circumstances for having brought his work to a successful conclusion. Among the Settlement *Naib-Tahsildars* M. Jawahir Singh was almost the only officer who proved, after a long experience of Settlement *Naib-Tahsildars* inefficient or lacking in energy, capable of giving him the necessary assistance. The field work in other portions of the district and notably in Chunian was of satisfactory quality, though here again the *Naib-Tahsildars* were the weak spot. A marked contrast to the low standard of field work near head-quarters was presented by my office, by whom I was remarkably well served.

The amount of assistance afforded by District Revenue officers of the higher grades including *Naib-Tahsildars* and *Tahsildars* was not great. But there were some very honourable exceptions, viz., M. Fateh Khan and B. Ujagar Singh, *Naib-Tahsildars* in Chunian, M. Jawahir Singh, a *Naib-Tahsildar* and afterwards a Settlement *Naib-Tahsildar* in Lahore, and, in a less degree, Sheikh Shahab-ud-Din (deceased) and M. Altaf Hussain, *Tahsildars* of Kasur and Lahore, respectively.

Relations between the Settlement staff and the public were free from friction throughout and were generally thoroughly cordial in character. Much assistance was derived from *Zaildars*, *Sufedposhes* and respectable *zamindars* everywhere except in the Manjha Circle of Kasur, where the accredited leaders of rural opinion failed signally to make headway against a purely factitious, if short-lived, opposition. The opportunity to promote the efficient and appoint the most influential and deserving afforded by the *zail* and *sufedposhi* reorganisation scheme has been fully utilised by a strong committee of local officers.

It has been a gratifying feature that it has been found possible to reward in Darbar before the close of Settlement operations those officials and non-officials who have done good work in two out of the three *Tahsils*. The Lahore headquarters and *Tahsil* staff, who were promised similar rewards, will receive them it is hoped at an early date. Certain recommendations for nomination to Extra Assistant Commissionerships and *Naib-Tahsildarships* have also been sent up and other opportunities have been taken to provide promotions wherever possible. Space forbids the mention at length of all the meritorious officers who have worked during the Settlement and to whom my grateful acknowledgments are due. I select the following, other than those who have been already referred to above, for special notice :—

Rai Bahadur Hotu Singh.—It is difficult for me to overstate the extent of my obligations to this officer, who held the post of Extra Assistant Settlement Officer from the beginning of the Settlement until the end of September

1913, having previously been in charge of map and record revision arrangements. Equipped with great experience and ability and of untiring energy coupled with a rare power of getting work out of his subordinates, the Rai Bahadur started operations on sound lines and set upon them from the first the stamp of his own vigorous personality. His loss to me was the gain of the Jullundur Settlement, to the charge of which he was appointed.

Khan Sahib Chaudri Sultan Ahmad, who joined as my Extra Assistant about the middle of October 1913, proved an able and well-educated officer of sound judgment, whose experience, especially in the Jhelum Colony, has been of the greatest value to me. To his natural gifts of tact and conciliation I must ascribe the main share in the remarkable success that has attended assessment operations in the Chunian Colony and the Lahore Circle, where enhancements were particularly high. In the Lahore Circle the fabric of my assessment work was set upon foundations laid by him, and he has carried through without a hitch the entire labour of the distribution of the demand both urban and agricultural.

Lala Kahn Chand, Settlement *Tahsildar*, Kasur and Chunian, who had earned a high reputation as Superintendent, Vernacular Office in the Patiala Settlement, was rather slow in developing powers of control and organisation in the field and hardly reached the full measure of his strength till his transfer to Chunian in November 1914. There, however, he set the crown on a period of honest work by bringing operations to a successful issue in March 1916.

Lal Mulk Raj, Settlement *Naib-Tahsildar*, Chunian, speedily justifying the good opinions which he had earned in the Gurdaspur Settlement, served for three years in the Settlement and proved one of the very best *Naib-Tahsildars* I have had in the field.

Chaudhri Pir Muhammad, Settlement *Naib-Tahsildar*, Kasur, showed himself a strong and efficient *Naib-Tahsildar* during his year in the Settlement.

Lala Mohan Lal, Settlement *Naib-Tahsildar*, Lahore, faced with commendable courage large arrears of work in the Circle to which he was appointed, doing as well in the field as he had done in office in the Gurdaspur Settlement.

Lala Gopal Das, a *sub pro tem.* *Naib-Tahsildar*, worked for almost the entire Settlement period, making a most accurate, intelligent and efficient Head Clerk.

Lala Mela Ram, *Naib-Tahsildar* Candidate, a man of uncommon ability, proved an admirable Settlement Officer's Reader.

Lala Haveli Ram, *Kanungo*, did work of outstanding merit in connection with assessment statistics.

97. Orders are required in regard to the following matters only, reports on each of which have been submitted :—
Orders required.

- (i) book-credit of *nahri parta* in the Chunian and Lahore *Tahsils* (paragraph 71 (i) (a)) ;
- (ii) occupiers' rates on the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals (paragraph 71 (ii) (b)) ;
- (iii) long lease cases in Lahore and Chunian (paragraph 76) ;
- (iv) recovery of cost of assessment from assignees (paragraph 78).

LAHORE :

R. C. BOLSTER,

18th April 1916.

Settlement Officer.

APPENDICES.		Page.
I.—General statement of area, population and revenue by <i>Tahsils</i>	...	ii
II.—Principal statistics for the Assessment Circles of Lahore <i>Tahsil</i> , after re-arrangement and territorial alterations	... ..	iii
III.—Rules for the imposition and remission of <i>nahri parta</i> during the currency of Settlement	... ..	v
IV.—Diallusion rules	... ..	viii
V.—Key statement showing fluctuating rates in <i>Tahsil</i> Chunian	...	xx
VI.—Statement showing the cost of Settlement	... ..	xxii
VII.—Scheme for suspensions and remissions with note on secure and insecure areas	... ..	xxiii
VIII.—Principal Gazette notifications relating to the Settlement	... ..	xxxv
IX.—Glossary of vernacular terms used in the Final Report	... ..	xxxvi

Map.



APPENDICES.



APPENDIX I.
General statement showing population, area and revenue by Tahsils.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Tahsils.	Population according to Census, 1911.	Total area (in acres).	UNCULTIVATED AREA (IN ACRES).			CULTIVATED AREA (IN ACRES).						TOTAL AVERAGE OF CROPS (IN ACRES).			REVENUE (IN RUPEES.)				Rate of incidence per acre.		Cropped.	
			Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Available for cultivation.	Irrigated.					Unirrigated.		Sown.	Matured.	Failed.	Previous year's demand.	New demand (ultimate).	Increase, per cent.				Cultivated.
						Chahi.	Chahi-muhri.	Nahli.	Abi.	Total.	Satlab.	Ravani.							Total.			
						Kasur	259,253	520,353	..	52,613	61,165	60,402							6,680	220,521	..		287,013	10,273	98,484	115,757	403,370	461,575	309,547	63,028	3,06,700	4,91,684	+50	Rs. A. P. 1 3 4	Rs. A. P. 1 3 9
Chunian	273,671	763,822	20,670	50,359	156,105	113,910	37,344	233,557	..	389,551	19,115	55,713	77,528	407,679	453,541	390,657	62,884	3,08,785	5,32,792	+73	1 2 3	1 5 10
Lahore	255,298	467,828	50,716	*51,921	63,440	46,142	2,004	151,342	368	223,856	17,635	51,503	63,195	209,051	328,902	285,296	43,600	3,16,058	4,86,539	+51	1 10 0	1 11 4
Lahore city	210,271		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL DISTRICT	1,033,763	1,752,033	60,305	187,828	330,710	220,454	46,036	640,460	368	907,320	56,023	209,757	265,730	1,173,100	1,244,018	1,074,500	169,518	9,33,579	12,10,985	+62	1 4 7	1 6 8

* Includes 2,854 acres under urban area.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the principal statistics for the Assessment Circles of the Lahore Tahsil after re-arrangement and territorial alterations.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
			AREA, IN ACRES.														SALES SINCE SETTLEMENT							
Name of Circle.	Number of villages.	Population.	Total.	Forests.	Not available for culti- vation.	Available for cultivation	Irrigate				Unirrigated.			Total cultivated.	Number of wells fit for use.	To agriculturists.						To non-agriculturists.		
							Chahi.	Chahi-nahri.	Nahri.	Abi.	Total.	Saltab.	Barani.			Total.	Cultivated area.	Land revenue.	Rs.	Price or consid- eration money.	Cultivated area.	Land revenue.	Rs.	Price or consid- eration money.
Khadir ...	75	28,893	62,731	1,931	9,801	25,317	10,806	...	147	14	10,967	9,870	5,345	14,715	25,682	884	2,976	3,532	3,90,525	1,111	1,520	1,91,732		
Khadir villages to be transferred to Gujranwala District.	13	6,352	11,430	2,900	1,366	2,967	2,273	...	...	...	2,273	1,955	389	2,314	4,617	120	344	453	28,246	77	124	7,833	
Ret Bangar ... Lahore Lahore city ... }	28 22,862 37	24,575 22,862 2,10,271	66,980 27,897	...	10,958 *11,162	19,982 4,061	8,150 7,849	147 422	14,471 3,345	...	22,768 11,470	6,007 303	7,265 901	13,272 1,204	36,040 12,674	550 1,205	2,807 3,845	3,025 9,923	3,44,594 15,90,194	672 1,520	684 3,944	83,784 13,32,359		
M. Mittha ...	101	66,595	99,449	5,296	8,559	9,682	11,917	929	51,138	...	63,984	...	11,928	11,928	75,912	582	4,314	5,240	9,60,866	1,087	1,346	1,99,653		
M. Khara ...	166	106,061	199,341	20,589	12,835	21,791	5,647	506	112,241	...	118,394	...	25,732	25,732	144,126	473	7,643	5,190	9,96,791	2,596	1,544	2,55,287		
Total Tahsil ...	420	465,539	467,828	30,716	54,621	83,440	46,142	2,091	181,342	368	22,856	17,635	51,560	69,195	299,051	3,814	21,429	27,363	43,16,716	7,063	9,162	20,70,608		
Chunian Ravi villages to be transferred to Gujranwala Dis- trict.	23	10,011	37,196	...	9,063	15,495	5,634	...	...	...	5,634	4,962	2,044	7,006	12,640	223	501	389	30,144	130	72	10,069	

* Includes 2,954 acres under urban area.

Statement showing the principal statistics for the Assessment Circles of the Lahore Tahsil after rearrangement and territorial alterations—concluded.

1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Name of Circle.	LAND REVENUE.															
	MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION.								Assigned.							
	To agriculturists.				To non-agriculturists.*				Khalsa.				Total.			
	Cultivated area.	Price or consideration money.	Acres.	Rs.	Cultivated area.	Price or consideration money.	Acres.	Rs.	Initial.	Progressive.	Under protective leases.	Total.	Initial.	Progressive.	Under protective leases.	Total.
Khadir	3,213	2,48,331	2,400	2,05,937	31,577	305	1,346	33,228	2,944	1	85	3,030	34,531	306	1,431	36,258
Khadir villages to be transferred to Gujranwala District.	465	19,474	274	12,780	5,139	...	103	5,242	163	...	1	164	5,302	...	104	5,406
Bet Bangar	4,522	3,68,117	1,850	1,66,167	33,053	3,269	401	42,723	896	95	...	991	39,949	3,364	401	43,714
Lahore	1,168	3,24,237	453	1,79,732	23,227	5,092	530	28,869	34,345	6,193	542	41,080	57,572	11,255	1,122	69,949
M. Mitha	9,445	13,20,111	2,559	3,72,048	99,222	14,340	373	1,12,935	12,892	1,142	15	14,049	1,11,114	15,482	388	1,26,984
M. Khara	12,615	10,89,914	3,396	2,55,297	1,13,908	40,769	177	1,54,354	20,072	4,479	50	25,201	1,34,640	45,188	227	1,80,055
Total Tahsil	31,368	33,70,234	10,962	11,92,561	3,11,186	63,635	2,980	3,77,851	71,912	11,910	633	84,515	3,83,098	75,395	3,673	4,62,866
Chunian Ravi villages to be transferred to Gujranwala District.	879	41,908	765	44,176	Under fluctuating assessment.	...	...	*1,319	*22,836	...	...	*22,836	*24,165	...	...	*24,165

*Land revenue on urban lands.

APPENDIX III.

Rules for the remission or imposition of Nahri Parta on lands from which canal irrigation has been withdrawn or to which it has been extended.

ASSESSMENT RULES.

I Alterations in the land revenue demand assessed on lands irrigated from the Upper Bari Doab Canal will be made in accordance with changes in soil classification made in the year in which the quadrennial attestation of the *jamabandi* takes place :

Provided that the assessment may be revised at the attestation of the next succeeding *jamabandi* according to the soil classification then determined if it appears to the Collector that irrigation was not fully established at the preceding attestation.

II. Changes in soil classification will be made in accordance with the instructions contained in Standing Order No. 23, paragraph 24, note to column 7, and with the definition of each class of soil sanctioned in the current Settlement, but the assessment will be revised only in the cases of alteration of outlets referred to in the following rules :

Provided that, the instructions contained in Standing Order No. 16, paragraph 37 (b) notwithstanding, if any part of a field has been converted from **non nahri* to *nahri* or *vice versa* no change of classification shall take place if the area affected is less than one *ghumaon*.

III. Alterations in the assessment will take effect from the *kharif* harvest following the attestation of the *jamabandi* : provided that the Collector may, with the approval of the Commissioner, direct that reductions in the assessment will take effect retrospectively from the harvest in which irrigation was withdrawn if the amount to be remitted is so considerable as to make it desirable to grant relief and the interval between the withdrawal of irrigation and the attestation of the *jamabandi* exceeds one year.

IV. When an outlet is closed, the *nahri parta* on all land of which the classification has in consequence been altered from *nahri* or *chahi-nahri* to *non-nahri* shall be remitted.

Closure of outlet.

V. When a new outlet is opened, the *nahri parta* shall be imposed on all *non-nahri* lands reclassified as *nahri* or *chahi-nahri*.

Opening of a new outlet.

VI. When the position of an existing outlet is so altered as to cause, in the opinion of the Collector, an appreciable alteration of the area benefited by canal irrigation, the alteration shall be treated as the closing of an old and the opening of a new outlet.

Altered position of an outlet.

VII. When the size of an existing outlet is altered, the *nahri parta* shall be imposed on all increases and remitted on all decreases of *nahri* land.

Altered size of an outlet.

NOTE.—This rule applies also to a change in the shares on which two or more villages enjoy irrigation from a joint outlet.

VIII. The *nahri parta* to be applied to increases or decreases of recorded *nahri* area shall be the rate prescribed for the assessment circle in which the village is situated.

Rates of *nahri parta*.

These rates will be found in the next schedule.

PROCEDURE RULES.

I. As soon as the *rabi girdawari* preceding the attestation of the *jamabandi* is complete the *Patwari* will proceed to prepare from his *khasra girdawari* a list in the form given in Rule II (columns 1-10 only) showing fields converted from *nahri* to *non-nahri* and *vice versa* in consequence of closure of old, opening of new, or alteration of existing outlets. The Field *Kanungo* shall see that the list of fields is in accordance with these rules and shall sign it. The changes noted in the lists prepared under this rule shall be incorporated in the *jamabandi* and the Field *Kanungo* shall carefully check the entries and the totals of *nahri* and *non-nahri* entered at the end of the *jamabandi* and shall attest them with his signature. In his note on changes in soil entries attached to the *jamabandi*, he shall state exactly what he has done to ensure correct entries. In attesting *jamabandis Tahsildars* and *Naib-Tahsildars* must pay special attention to these new soil entries.

II. On completion of the soil classification the *Patwari* will prepare a list in the following form and forward it to the Field *Kanungo*. After it has been checked and signed by the latter and by the Revenue Officer of the Circle it will be forwarded to the *Tahsildar*

*NOTE.—*Non-nahri* means any kind of land other than *nahri* and *chahi-nahri* ; it includes *chahi*, *sailab barani*, *banjar qadim* or *banjar jadid* and *ghair mumkin*.

unless he is himself the Revenue Officer of the Circle:—

List of fields converted from non-nahri to nahri and vice versa with nahri assessment, either additional or reduced.

PATWARI CIRCLE TAHSIL FOR THE YEAR 19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Serial No.	Topographical No.	Name of village.	Name or No. of outlet.	Number of <i>jama bandi</i> holdings.	Name of owner with description (briefly).	Name of cultivator with description (briefly).	FIELD NO AND AREA CONVERTED.				NAHRI ASSESSMENT.			NET INCREASE OR DECREASE OF NAHRI ASSESSMENT.				
							From non-nahri to nahri.		From nahri to non-nahri.		Rate.	To be imposed.	To be reduced.	Plus or minus	Land revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	REMARKS.
							Field No.	Area.	Field No.	Area.								

NOTE.—Column 8 and 10.—If part of a field is affected the word "part" should be added.

Column 9 or 11.—In total of the village area should also be noted in red ink.

Column 12.—For rates see Assessment Rule VIII.

Column 13, 14, 16 and 18.—Detail of *muafi*, if any, should be noted in red ink.

III. On receipt of the detailed statements mentioned in Rule III, the *Tahsildar* shall have an abstract for the *Tahsil* prepared in duplicate by the *Wasil Baghi Nawis* in the form below. A separate abstract will be prepared for each canal division concerned. After signature a copy of the abstract with the detailed statements will be forwarded by the *Tahsildar* to the Collector so as to reach his office not later than July 31st.

Abstract showing nahri assessment payable on account of extensions of canal irrigation or remissible on account of reductions of the same in
District for the year 19 Tahsil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Serial No.	Topographical No.	No of village.	Name or No. of outlet.	ADDITIONAL NAHRI ASSESSMENT TO BE IMPOSED.			NAHRI ASSESSMENT TO BE REDUCED.		AMOUNT OF LAND REVENUE PAYABLE FOR THE VILLAGE FROM KHARIF 19				
				Area in acres converted from non-nahri to nahri.	Rate.	Land revenue.	Area in acres converted from nahri to non-nahri.	Land revenue at rates given in columns 10-12.	Land revenue.		Cesses.	Total.	REMARKS.
									<i>Khatia</i> .	<i>Mafi</i> .			

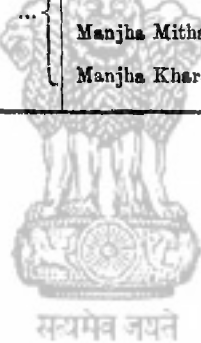
IV. After the statements have been checked in his office the Collector shall report the amount of the assessment to be imposed and to be reduced through the Commissioner for the sanction of the Financial Commissioner and shall inform the Executive Engineer of the proposal made, sending him at the same time the abstracts for information and return. On receipt of sanction he will return the detailed statements to the *Tahsildar*, ordering him to have the addition to or the reduction from the assessment incorporated in the *Kharif Bachh*.

V. In incorporating the changes due to addition or reduction of assessment in the *bachk* the *Patwari* shall, whether the assessment on *nahri* and *non-nahri* is distributed at an all-round rate or by differential soil rates, impose or reduce the *nahri* rate on or from the holdings affected, taking the details from the statement in Rule II.

VI. Field *Kanungos* and Revenue Officers must carefully check the *Patwaris'* *Bachk* work and see that the above orders are correctly carried out.

The schedule (see Assessment Rule VIII).

<i>Tahsil.</i>				Assessment Circle.	Rate per acre.
					Rs. A P.
Kasur	...	...	...	Manjha Mitha ...	0 15 0
				Manjha Khara ...	0 12 6
				Bet Bangar ...	0 12 0
Chunian	...	...	...	Manjha...	0 18 0
				Ravi ...	0 18 0
				Colony ...	1 9 0
				Hithar-Uttar ...	0 12 0
Lahore	...	...	...	Lahore ...	2 0 0
				Bet Ravi ...	0 12 0
				Manjha Mitha ...	0 15 0
				Manjha Khara ...	0 18 0



APPENDIX IV.

Rules relating to the imposition, remission and reduction of assessment on land subject to river action, applicable to the Lahore District, as sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner Punjab in his Junior Secretary's letter No. 604 S., dated 9th October 1915.

PART A.

I. Imposition of assessment.

1. The following rates should be employed in assessing:—

- (a) Land subject to river action and not cultivated at settlement, but subsequently brought under cultivation.
- (b) Lands subject to river action and not producing at settlement *munj-kana* fit for grazing or sale but subsequently producing *munj-kana* of either kind.
- (c) Land originally assessed as cultivated or as producing *munj-kana* for grazing or sale but of which the assessment was subsequently remitted under these rules and which has again either been brought under cultivation or devoted to the growth of *munj-kana*. Provided that when the total area under *munj-kana* of all classes for the village is under 20 acres it shall be exempt from assessment.

Rate and class.	Distinguishing crop.	SETTLES.		RAVI					
		Kasur, Hithar and Bet Bangar.	Chunian, Hithar and Dabli.	Ordinary.				Special.	
				Lahore, Bet Ravi and Khadir.		Chunian Combined Ravi Circle.		Lahore Circle and ten other villages.	
		Per Ghumaon.	Per Ghumaon.	Per Ghumaon.	Per acre.	Per Ghumaon.	Per acre.	Per Ghumaon.	Per acre.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I—Kamil...	Wheat ... ..	...	...	1 6 0 0 2 9	1 10 0 0 3 3	1 4 0 0 2 6	1 8 0 0 3 0	1 10 0 0 3 3	2 0 0 0 4 0
II—Darni-gani.	All crops not specified in classes I and III.	per kanal. 0 12 0 0 1 6	0 12 0 0 1 6	0 12 0 0 1 6	0 14 0 0 1 9	0 10 0 0 1 3	0 12 0 0 1 6	1 0 0 0 2 2	1 4 0 0 2 6
III—Adna	Jowar, Til, fodder crops, massar, chawal, metha or a mixture of any of the last named 3 crops with barley.	0 8 0 0 1 0 per kanal.	0 6 0 0 0 9	0 6 0 0 0 9	0 8 0 0 1 0	0 6 0 0 0 9	0 8 0 0 1 0	0 8 0 0 1 0	0 10 0 0 1 3
	(a) Grazing ... ..	...	...	...	0 1 6	...	...	...	...
	(b) Marketable ... ..	...	...	...	0 3 0	...	...	...	...
	(c) Superior ... ..	...	...	...	0 6 0	...	...	...	...

2. Ordinarily the assessment of cultivated land will be by the crop, provided that the assessing officer shall, in the case of the lowest class, remit the assessment altogether if the results are below a four-anna yield on the whole field.

3. When on any land the highest rate is not imposed in the first year of measurement under the preceding rule, then in the next year of measurement the rate to be imposed shall be that proper to the highest class of crops grown on the land in the interval, unless for special reasons the assessing officer considers that the previous assessment should remain unaltered, or that if unassessed it should remain unassessed, and at subsequent measurements the same rule shall apply. But when the highest rate has once been imposed, the assessment shall not be altered except under the operation of rule 9.

Proviso.—Provided that *munj-kana* rate first imposed shall not be increased in subsequent years without the sanction of the Collector.

4. When it is doubtful which of two rates should be applied, the lower should be taken.

5. The classification of land should not be too minute; unless a survey number is very large, it will be best to apply a single rate to the whole number, even though different parts of the field may differ in the character of the crops grown and in the quality of the soil.

6. In calculating the revenue no fractions of less than 10 *marlas* should be taken into account; less than this will be disregarded and more than this will be taken as a whole *kanal*.

II.—Remission and reduction of assessment.

7. When by river action land assessed as cultivated is carried away or rendered unfit for cultivation, or land assessed as producing *munj-kana* is carried away or rendered unfit for the production of *munj-kana*, the assessment thereon shall be remitted.

8. Land which has been rendered culturable by river action and subjected to assessment at settlement or under these rules and subsequently remains uncultivated for four successive harvests, may be presumed to have been rendered by river action unfit for cultivation.

9. When the quality of land which has been subjected to assessment at settlement or to the highest rate prescribed in rule 1 of these rules is found to have deteriorated owing to the action of the river or to a deposit of sand, the assessment thereon may be reduced to the next lower rate prescribed in rule 1, provided that the settlement revenue and the full rate once imposed shall not be reduced merely because the land is found to be sown with inferior crops. The higher rate will be imposed or reimposed, as the case may be, when the land is again found to have improved.

10. Save as provided in rule 8 nothing in these rules shall be taken to authorise the remission or reduction of land revenue on land which is not at the time subject to river action.

PART B.

Procedure.

The Collector shall maintain in his office a list of estates subject to the action of the Ravi and Sutlej Rivers, and any alterations from time to time necessitated in this list shall be made under his orders.

2. In estates subject to river action the measurements will be made annually as soon as the river has fallen to its ordinary cold weather level, which will usually be by the 1st of December.

3. The changes caused by river action should be shown both in the *patwaris'* own diallusion tracing and in the tracing to be filed with the Government copy of the dialluvion file. The former tracing should be prepared from the village map on unbacked mapping sheet, and cover the whole of the village or the part liable to be affected by dialluvion changes, and should continue to be used till a fresh tracing is prepared under rule 5. The tracing to be filed with the Government copy of the dialluvion file will be on unbacked mapping sheets of suitable size and will be prepared each year.

4. The *patwaris'* copy of the dialluvion tracing shall show the edge of the river as well as any new fields formed as the result of dialluvion changes. The line representing the edge should be blue, and at both ends of it the year in which the measurements were made should be noted. The position of the edge will be fixed by measuring the remaining sides of the fields which are partly under the river and the position of the new fields with reference to the old fields out of which they have been formed; but if this method be not practicable, then the squares covering the effected part of the village will be reproduced from the base line fixed by the Survey of India Department in those estates which were partly or entirely remeasured on the frame work laid down by that department, and off-sets taken from them. When the assessment has been made the fields assessed at the "*adna*" rate will be marked off by lines of green dots around them; fields assessed at the *darmiyan* rate will be distinguished by being enclosed with green dashes. When the land has reached the *kamil* rate, the green dashes will be run together in a continuous green line. The tracing to be attached to the Government copy of the dialluvion file will reproduce only the changes of the particular year for which it has been prepared, but in order that there may remain no doubt as to the position of any new fields, the fields that touch them should also be shown.

5. The procedure for the correction of field maps will be applied without any modification to the portion of dialluvion villages beyond the reach of river action, but as regards areas subject to such action the procedure will be modified as follows:—

(a) *Tatimma shajras* will be prepared only for changes other than those due to dialluvion. Changes due to dialluvion will be shown from year to year in the dialluvion tracings prescribed in rule 3.

(b) At the end of every fourth year when a special attestation is carried out a fresh tracing of the portion of the village subject to river action will be prepared and all new fields, whether formed in consequence of dialluvion or other changes and whether shown in the old dialluvion tracing or separate *tatimma shajras*, will be incorporated therein. This tracing will be prepared in duplicate, and one copy of it will be filed in the *Tahsil* with the *jamabandi* and the

other retained by the *patwari* for use during the next four years. Both copies will be duly attested by the *kanungo*. The preparation of a fresh tracing may be ordered even before the quadrennial attestation if the old tracing cannot continue to be used without producing confusion.

(c) In the dialluvion files new fields will be given temporary numbers, such as

$\frac{1}{1}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, &c., but all fields incorporated in the fresh tracing prepared under (b)

will at the time of incorporation be renumbered in accordance with the system laid down in paragraph 41 and duly entered in the field book prescribed in paragraph 42 of Standing Order No. 16. Fields shown in *tatimma shojras* will have been already numbered in accordance with the system.

6. It is not necessary that every new field should be given a new number. If a portion of a field is submerged and the ownership of that portion remains unaltered a new sub-number should not be given thereto as the soil entry will show all that is necessary. Again, if any portions of an uncultivated plot are brought under cultivation, the use of sub-numbers should be avoided unless it is absolutely necessary for the purposes of *girdawari*. In a case like this, if sufficient space is not available on the page of the *khassra* on which the original number is entered, the necessary entries can be made at the end of the *khassra* and a brief note stating that this has been done made opposite the number in question. In writing a new *khassra* care should be taken to leave sufficient space for such entries as regards numbers containing large areas of uncultivated land, portions of which are likely to be broken up from time to time.

7. As the measurements proceed the *patwari* will prepare Form A, but the entries in columns 15 and 16 will remain in pencil till the *Tahsildar* has made his visit and formed his opinion as to the assessment. He will also make in the register of fields previously assessed below full rates (Form C) the necessary entries relating to crops grown in the past year.

8. The *kanungo* will satisfy himself that the *patwari* has included in his maps and *khassra* all lands which should be included, will test the measurements, and check the *khassra*.

9. As soon as the *khassra* has been checked by the *kanungo*, the *patwari* will prepare in duplicate in Form D a village abstract of changes due to river action. He will make all the entries in columns 1 to 3, and also those giving the details of area and revenue for the previous year in ink. The entries showing deductions and additions and the area and revenue for the current year will be made in pencil.

10. The *Tahsildar* will test the map, &c., on the spot, and pass orders as to classes of land, rates and revenue after inspecting the fields and examining the entries in the *khassra* and in Form C. He will cause to be entered in ink in the *khassra* the class and rate for each field as determined by himself. He will at the same time make the *patwari* enter in Form C the rate against each field of which the class has been changed, and also all fields assessed for the first time below settlement or full rates. He will also have an extract from Form C, showing those numbers only of which the assessment has been changed in the current year, put on the file. Form D will be completed by the *patwari* under the *Tahsildar's* directions. The *Tahsildar* will add a brief note to the file, explaining the changes which have occurred and his assessment proposals. He will then sign the map, *khassra*, extract from Form C, and abstract of area and revenue (Form D) taking over the extract and the Government copies of the other papers. He will also sign the register (Form C) which the *patwari* will retain in addition to his own copies of the other papers.

11. When the Revenue Officer who is empowered to pass final orders on the assessment disposes of the case, any corrections in the papers required will be made in the Government copies, and the *patwari* will be ordered to correct his own copies. He will also prepare in duplicate a *khewat* showing the result of the new assessment (Form B) and forward both copies to the *Tahsildar* through the *kanungo*. The *Tahsildar* will see that the *khewat* agrees with the orders and signing both copies will file one with the record and return the other to the *patwari*. The latter will embody the new figures in future *bachhi* papers and will give free of charge a *fard*, showing the result, to each *khatedar* concerned.

12. The whole file regarding changes of assessment due to river will be prepared on Lucknow paper stitched at the back in book form. The tracing of maps will be placed in an envelope of the full size of the file and will not be folded more than twice.

13. The district report on changes of assessment due to river will be prepared in Form F after obtaining the necessary figures from the *Tahsil* in Form E.

14. Cases frequently occur in which remission of the current demand is required in consequence of destructive inundation, although no permanent injury has been done to the soil rendering a reduction of revenue needful. When making his inspection, the *Tahsildar* should report on all such cases, including cases occurring in estates in which no measurements will be made in the current year. Reports recommending such remissions should be made in Form A or B, paragraphs 10 and 12 respectively, of Standing Order No. 80.

xi
FORM A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Serial No.	Khasra No.	Khesat No.	Owner' briefly.	Tenant, briefly.	FORMER.			PRESENT.								REMARKS.
					Area.	Class of land.	Rate of assessment.	Khasra No.	Area ca'culation where necessary.	Area.	Class of land.	Crop.		Revenue.		
												Kharif	Rabi.	Class.	Rate.	

FORM B.

Khewat showing changes in the revenue of holdings due to river action as ascertained at the end of Kharif 19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Khevat No. in last jamabandi.	Khatani No.	Name of owner and tenants where necessary.	Assessment of khata according to last year's papers.	Khata No.		FORMER.			PRESENT.			DIFFERENCE.		Revenue of khata as now fixed.	REMARKS.
				Old.	New.	Area and kind of soil.	Rate.	Demand.	Area and kind of soil.	Rate.	Demand.	Increase.	Decrease.		

FORM C.

Register of fields assessed below full rates and of fields assessed at grazing rates.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Khasra No.	Owner and tenant (briefly).	YEAR 191					(Columns to be repeated for four years in all).
		Area with detail.	Crops.		Rate.	Remarks.	
			Kharif.	Rabi.			

Statement of disavowal and allusion assessment made in for the

xii

FORM E.

Statement of financial results of alluvion and dialluvion assessment for the ^{district} ~~division~~ for the agricultural year (kharif 19 and rabi 19) and the proposed remission in the revenue roll and amount to be collected as fluctuating revenue.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Tahsil.	Assessment Circle.	River.	Jama of villages affected for agricultural year previous to period under report, kharif 19 , rabi 19 .	Gross increase of assessment due to alluvion, &c. (including jagir).	Gross decrease of assessment due to dialluvion, &c. (including jagir).	Net increase (khalsa to be collected as fluctuating revenue).	Net decrease (khalsa to be remitted).	New assessment of villages affected for agricultural year, kharif 19 , rabi 19 .	REMARKS.

FORM F (IN ENGLISH).

Statement of financial results of alluvion and dialluvion assessment for the ^{district} made in 19 for the agricultural year (kharif 19 and rabi 19), and the proposed remission in the revenue roll and amount to be collected as fluctuating revenue.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District.	Tahsil.	River.	Gross increase of assessment due to alluvion, &c. (including jagir).	Gross decrease of assessment due to dialluvion &c. (including jagir).	Net increase (khalsa to be collected as fluctuating revenue).	Net decrease (khalsa to be remitted).	Net amount of increase or decrease to be shown in the revenue roll of the following agricultural year.	REMARKS.

NOTE.—Column 3.—The figures for the six larger rivers of the province should be given separately. Those for the minor streams may be lumped together.

Columns 6, 7 and 8.—The amount shown in column 8 will be the difference between columns 6 and 7 and should be preceded by a *plus* or *minus*, as the case may be.

Column 9.—Note in this column the officer by whom the assessments were made and tested and the method adopted in assessing. Reference should be made to settlement reports prescribing such method or to correspondence conveying the special sanction.

Dated the 19

Deputy Commissioner.

List of villages in the Lahore District to which the Dilluvion Rules will apply for the present.

This list is subject to alteration under the orders of the Collector (*vide* Rule 1 of Part B).

TAHSIL CHUNIAN.

Assessment Circle Hithar.

<i>Haddast No.</i>				<i>Name of village.</i>
341	...	...	...	Mokal.
377	...	...	...	Nathalke.
382	...	...	...	Sadduwala.
383	...	...	...	Saddar.
390	...	...	...	Ganja Kalan.
391	...	...	...	Budhsinghwala.
390	...	...	...	Mahmunke Sharaf.
393	...	...	...	Mahmunke Mahmud.
396	...	...	...	Dhingke.
401	...	...	...	Mabbuwala.
402	...	...	...	Dhala Khurd.
405	...	...	...	Salleke.
407	...	...	...	Doburji.
341	...	...	...	Dona Mokal.
379	...	...	...	Boghike.
381	...	...	...	Mubara.
383	...	...	...	Dona Saddar.
394	...	...	...	Mahmunke Khizra.
392	...	...	...	Mahtmanwala.
395	...	...	...	Mattar.
396	...	...	...	Gatti Dhingke.
398	...	...	...	Betu jagir and Dona Betu jagir.
399	...	...	...	Pira Kana.
400	...	...	...	Jalleke.
400	...	...	...	Dona Jalleke.
408	...	...	...	Tatara Wasil.

Assessment Circle Dabh.

344	...	...	...	Lohle Jattan.
345	...	...	...	Harchoke Hithar.
347	...	...	...	Rukanpura.
355	...	...	...	Shahbazke.
356	...	...	...	Bissoke.
358	...	...	...	Rupal.
359	...	...	...	Bodal Phaneke.
359	...	...	...	Bodal Pireke.
360	...	...	...	Nikkoke.
361	...	...	...	Mahmud Khaneke.
363	...	...	...	Bhagoke Dogran.
342	...	...	...	Killi Aiman.

Assessment Circle Dabh—concluded.

<i>Haddast No.</i>				<i>Name of village.</i>
343	...	...	...	Killi Sahu.
346	...	...	...	Dhan.
355	...	...	...	Burj Shahbazke.
357	...	...	...	Kari Sansari.
364	...	...	...	Sarwanke.
365	...	...	...	Babaliana Hithar.
366	...	...	...	Malsinghwala.
367	...	...	...	Pakka.
368	...	...	...	Himmat Singhwala.
369	...	...	...	Ayasinghwala.
370	...	...	...	Mana Mahtam.
372	...	...	...	Kalu Mahtam.
374	...	...	...	Salolke.
408	...	...	...	Gatti Guddar Panjgirain.

Assessment Circle Ravi Chunian.

67	...	...	...	Sandhu.
74	...	...	...	Balloki.
76	...	...	...	Gohar Gulab Singh.
88	...	...	...	Jhuggian Araiyan.
90	...	...	...	Gagga Sarai.
91	...	...	...	Bhangur.
92	...	...	...	Lakhanke.
93	...	...	...	Nautho jagir.

KASUR TAHSIL.

Assessment Circle Hithar.

99	...	...	...	Bhura Hithar.
101	...	...	...	Bhaneke.
102	...	...	...	Gadaiko.
104	...	...	...	Jalloke.
105	...	...	...	Kot Budha.
114	...	...	...	Bangla Jattan.
115	...	...	...	Bhaowal.
118	...	...	...	Jhuggian Pir Bakhsh.
119-A	...	...	...	Tut.
120	...	...	...	Rasulpur.
121	...	...	...	Jhuggian Natha Singh.
122	...	...	...	Bhangala.
258	...	...	...	Thatti Farid.
261	...	...	...	Zamin Gahi.
263	...	...	...	Hardo Ban Bodla.
265	...	...	...	Ratnewala Kalan.
273	...	...	...	Nuriwala.
278	...	...	...	Kharepar.
281-282	...	...	...	Kilcha including Dona.
284	...	...	...	Chuhriwala.

Assessment Circle Hithar —concluded.

<i>Hadlast No.</i>					<i>Name of village.</i>
287	...	...	...	...	Fatuhiwala.
301	...	...	...	...	Burj Rajoke.
314	...	...	...	...	Sheikhpura Nau.
315	...	...	...	...	Kaluwara Khalsa.
320	...	...	...	...	Chanda Singhwala.
323	...	...	...	...	Jhuggian Nur Muhammad.
331	...	...	...	...	Nagar Aimanpura.
332	...	...	...	...	Lakhmirwala.
333	...	...	...	...	Budha Singhwala.
95	...	...	...	...	Kuttiwala.
97	...	...	...	...	Ghullewala.
98	...	...	...	...	Malahanwala.
100	...	...	...	...	Ghaggarke.
116	...	...	...	...	Basarke.
117	...	...	...	...	Bhojoke.
260	...	...	...	...	Basti Kiman.
262	...	...	...	...	Patra Hithar.
264	...	...	...	...	Ratnewala Khurd.
270	...	...	...	...	Basti Muhammad.
271	...	...	...	...	Usmanwala.
279	...	...	...	...	Jhuggian Haku.
280	...	...	...	...	Mambeke.
285	...	...	...	...	Singh Sahibwala.
300	...	...	...	...	Tilli Mahalam.
308	...	...	...	...	Ahmadwala.
303	...	...	...	...	Ullake.
309	...	...	...	...	Masteke.
310	...	...	...	...	Kassooke.
311	...	...	...	...	Bhura Hithar.
312	...	...	...	...	Kalinjar Hithar.
313	...	...	...	...	Bhikhiwind Hithar.
330	...	...	...	...	Muthianwala.
334	...	...	...	...	Jaman Megha.
335	...	...	...	...	Bala Megha.
336	...	...	...	...	Nihala Lawera.
337	...	...	...	...	Ran Singhwala.
338	...	...	...	...	Tilli Ghulam.
339	...	...	...	...	Dhira Ghara.
340	...	...	...	...	Kamilwala.
341	...	...	...	...	Bandala.
342	...	...	...	...	Radhalke.
343	...	...	...	...	Kaleki Hithar.
345	...	...	...	...	Gatti Chak Bhanga.
362	...	...	...	...	Gatti Jaura.

Assessment Circle Bet Bangar.

<i>Haddast No.</i>					<i>Name of village.</i>
82	...	...	...	...	Kirtowal.
91	...	...	...	...	Marrar.
92	...	...	...	...	Harike.
93	...	...	...	...	Buh.
96	...	...	...	...	Sabrah.
325	...	...	...	...	Sahjra.

TAHSIL LAHORE.

Assessment Circle Lahore.

Special rates.

240	...	...	...	...	Ganja Kalan.
242	...	...	...	...	Har Narainpura.
243	...	...	...	...	Rakh Shahdara.
244	...	...	...	...	Khokhar.
245	...	...	...	...	Bhaman.
259	...	...	...	...	Sanda Kalan.
215	...	...	...	...	Saidpur.
238	...	...	...	...	Sanda Khurd.
225	...	...	...	...	Kot Kamboh.
226	...	...	...	...	Kot Kanjari.

Assessment Circle Bet Ravi.

Special rates.

216	...	...	...	...	Jhuggian Nangra.
221	...	...	...	...	Naunarian.
222	...	...	...	...	Saggian Kalan War.
223	...	...	...	...	Shera Kot.
285	...	...	...	...	Mahmud Buti

Ordinary rates.

126	...	...	...	...	Chung Panjgirain.
158	...	...	...	...	Maraka.
159	...	...	...	...	Moblanwal.
160	...	...	...	...	Sundar.
161	...	...	...	...	Lohdre.
162	...	...	...	...	Rangilpur.
165	...	...	...	...	Bath.
166	...	...	...	...	Manga.
186	...	...	...	...	Rajanwar.
187	...	...	...	...	Bhukanpura.
187	...	...	...	...	Muridwal.
188	...	...	...	...	Goperai.
189	...	...	...	...	Bulagarhi War.
190	...	...	...	...	Kanjra.
191	...	...	...	...	Khanpur.
191	...	...	...	...	Shahpur.

*Assessment Circle Bet Ravi—concluded.***Ordinary rates—concluded**

<i>Haddast No.</i>				<i>Name of village.</i>
197	...	...	...	Shadiwal.
197	...	...	...	Niazbeg.
197	...	...	...	Hanjarwal.
217	...	...	...	Babu Sabu.
219	...	...	...	Chamrupur.
220	...	...	...	Bhadru.
219	...	...	...	Sahdwar.
246	...	...	...	Jhuggian Jodha.
287	...	...	...	Lakho Dahr.
325	...	...	...	Mari.
326	...	...	...	Maral War.
327	...	...	...	Awan Dhaewala.
327	...	...	...	Talwara War.
329	...	...	...	Malakpur Gharki.
330	...	...	...	Bhaini Dhilwan.
331	...	...	...	Ichogil.

*Assessment Circle Khadir.***Special rates.**

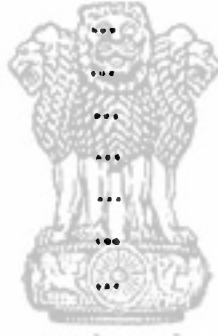
358	...	...	...	Shahdara.
360	...	...	...	Fatehpuri.
361	...	...	...	Targarh.
362	...	...	...	Kot Begam.
363	...	...	...	Jia Musa.

Ordinary rates.

168	...	...	...	Rungilianwala.
169	...	...	...	Nanun Dogar.
169	...	...	...	Nawankot Par.
170	...	...	...	Garhi Rahimullah.
171	...	...	...	Faizpur Kalan.
173	...	...	...	Khudpur.
175	...	...	...	Jawalapur.
176	...	...	...	Dhana.
177	...	...	...	Barandaci.
178	...	...	...	Bulagarhi Par.
179	...	...	...	Katarband.
181	...	...	...	Koru Tana.
182	...	...	...	Rajian Par.
184	...	...	...	Muzang Nauabad.
332	...	...	...	Dhara Bhikhi.
333	...	...	...	Gaggu Dogar.
334	...	...	...	Talwara Par.
335	...	...	...	Arazi Talwara.
336	...	...	...	Rakh Awan.
338	...	...	...	Yabyahnagar Kalan.

*Assessment Circle Khadir—concluded.***Ordinary rates—concluded.**

<i>Haddast No.</i>				<i>Name of village.</i>
343	...	...	...	Bukkanwal.
344	...	...	...	Bhaini Par.
345	...	...	...	Gujarpura.
346	...	...	...	Saggian Wassaupura.
347	...	...	...	Aino Bhatti.
348	...	...	...	Qazi Marali.
349	...	...	...	Alipur.
350	...	...	...	Arazi Janoha.
351	...	...	...	Karaul.
352	...	...	...	Harlo Jabbo.
353	...	...	...	Rasulpur.
356	...	...	...	Jada.
357	...	...	...	Kadian.
367	...	...	...	Faizpur Khurd.
368	...	...	...	Saggian Kalan Par.
371	...	...	...	Burj Atari.
372	...	...	...	Saggian Khurd.
374	...	...	...	Chak Kalal.
375	...	...	...	Doser.
378	...	...	...	Sahd Par.
376	...	...	...	Natheke.
379	...	...	...	Toria.



सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX V.

*Key statement showing the fluctuating rates of the villages of non-nahri tract of the Ravi
Chunian Circle of Chunian Tahsil in the Lahore District.*

Serial No.	Haddast No.	Name of estate.	RATES PER ACRE MATURED.		
			Chaki.	Sa'lab.	Barani.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1	1	Thakkerke	1 2 0	1	0 12 0
2	2	Hattarian	1 2 0	1	0 12 0
3	8-A	Gagga Chabilpur	1 2 0	1	0 12 0
4	8-B	Raewind	1 2 0	1	0 12 0
5	18	Kalu Khokhar	1 2 0	1	0 12 0
6	19	Bunga Kahn Singh	1 3 0	1	0 12 0
7	21	Tawarian	1 2 0	1	0 12 0
8	24	Atari Bhup Singh	1 2 0	1	0 12 0
9	...	Qilla Nodh Singh	1 2 0	1	0 12 0
10	...	Rathor	1 2 0	1	0 12 0
11	25	Jajja	1 2 0	1	0 12 0
12	26	Arewala	1 2 0	1	0 12 0
13	27	Dullu Guruke	1 2 0	1	0 12 0
14	29	Tanike	1 2 0	1	0 12 0
15	30	Qilla Tek Chand	1 2 0	1	0 12 0
16	31	Jhuggian Natha Singh	1 2 0	1	0 12 0
17	32-A	Dullu Multani	1 2 0	1	0 12 0
18	72	Bunga Mala	1 2 0	1	0 12 0
19	73	Gauhar Jatri	1 2 0	1	0 12 0

*Key statement showing fluctuating rates of the villages of the nahri tracts in the Chunian
Tahsil of the Lahore District.*

Serial No.	Haddast No.	Assessment Circle.	Name of estate.	RATES (PER ACRE MATURED).					REMARKS.
				Nahri.	Chahi.	Chahi-nahri.	Sattab.	Barani.	
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
1	34		Bugghi ...	*2 4 0	...	...	...	...
2	...		Halla ...	*2 4 0	...	...	...	...
3	...		Waudhar ...	*2 4 0	...	...	...	...
4	...		Megha ...	*2 4 0	...	...	...	...
5	...		Bazida ...	*2 4 0	...	...	...	...
6	...		Thatti Kalasan ...	*2 4 0	...	...	...	...
7	3		Bhuchoke Par ...	†1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1	0 12 0	
8	4-A		Khai Kohna ...	†1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1	0 12 0	
9	4-B		Lashkaripur ...	†1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1	0 12 0	
10	4-C		Khai Nau ...	†1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1	0 12 0	
11	5		Toleke ...	†1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1	0 12 0	
12	6		Qilla Koerka ...	†1 12 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1	0 12 0	
13	7		Qilla Kotu Singh ...	†1 12 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1	0 12 0	
14	9-A		Qilla Qamar Singh ...	†1 12 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1	0 12 0	
15	9-B		Jiwanpura ...	†1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1	0 12 0	
16	10		Chak Jag ...	†1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1	0 12 0	
17	11		Hatt Maddar ...	†1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1	0 12 0	
18	12		Maliwal ...	†1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1	0 12 0	
19	13		Shah Chak ...	†1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1	0 12 0	
20	14		Wazirpur ...	†1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1	0 12 0	
21	15		Jatri ...	†1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1	0 12 0	
22	16		Qilla Mohkam Singh ...	†1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1	0 12 0	
23	17		Chitti ...	†1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1	0 12 0	
24	20		Asal Par ...	†1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1	0 12 0	
25	22		Naroke Par ...	†1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1	0 12 0	
26	23		Qilla Dharu Singh ...	†1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1	0 12 0	
27	33		Aujla ...	†2 4 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1	0 12 0	
28	35		Mandhali ...	†2 4 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1	0 12 0	
29	36		Alpa Saddhari ...	†2 4 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1	0 12 0	
30	36-A		Alpa Kalau ...	†2 4 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1	0 12 0	
31	36-B		Dhingriwala ...	†2 4 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1	0 12 0	
32	37		Bangi Lahu ...	†2 4 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1	0 12 0	

*Per acre matured in addition to the fixed demand on other soil rates.

†Irrigation from Upper Chenab Canal.

‡Irrigation from Lower Bari Doab Canal.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing total cost of re-settlement operations up to 31st March 1916.

Major head of service.	Budget headings.	Total expenditure.
		Rs.
	Salary and settlement allowance of Gazetted Officers ...	87,160
	A.—OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.	
	1. Office establishment	15,776
	2. Menial establishment	14,065
	FIELD ESTABLISHMENT.	
	3. Field establishment	66,044
	4. Temporary establishment	45,200
	5. Settlement allowance to District <i>Patwaris</i>	11,783
	6. Head Clerk's special allowances	600
	7. Travelling allowance of officers	9,019
	8. Travelling allowance of establishment	7,218
	9. Contingent expenditure under head 3—Land Revenue ...	50,321
	10. Contingent expenditure under head 30—Printing and Stationery.	13,454
	Total contingent expenditure ...	63,775
	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,20,640
	Deduct on account of sale and transfer of furniture, &c., and of <i>sihaddas</i> and stationery and tents transferred without charge to other settlements.	12,458
	Balance ...	3,08,182

Land Revenue Settlement—Imperial Service.

APPENDIX VII.

Note regarding secure and insecure areas in the Lahore District.

1. The abstract village Note Books kept by the sadr kanungo for the Lahore Tahsil and by the office kanungos for the Tahsils of Chunian and Kasur which are included in the Registers showing insecure estates. Kasur Sub-Division, contained my detailed inspection notes regarding each village. For the convenience of the Collector, in dealing with wholesale suspensions, separate registers have been prepared showing (a) estates ordinarily insecure (marked A), (b) estates ordinarily secure, but in which suspensions should be needed after 2 or more successive failures of harvest (marked B in the register).

Number of insecure estates in each *tahsil* by circles.

2. I have classed as insecure the following number of estates in each *tahsil* and circle :—

Tahsil.	Circle.				Number of estates.
Kasur ...	Manjha Khara ...	...	...	...	2
	Manjha Mitha ...	...	...	...	11
	Bet Bangar ...	...	...	...	11
	Hithar ...	...	...	...	10
	Total ...				34
Chunian ...	Hithar...	...	...	...	8
	Dabli ...	...	...	...	3
	Hithar-utar ...	...	...	...	5
	Manjha ...	...	...	...	9
	Ravi ...	...	...	...	13
	Chunian Colony ...	...	...	...	Nil.
Lahore...	Total ...				38
	Lahore ...	...	...	...	Nil.
	Bet Ravi ...	...	...	...	10
	Khadir ...	...	...	...	24
	Manjha Mitha ...	...	...	...	11
	Manjha Khara ...	...	...	...	12
Total ...					57
GRAND TOTAL ...					129

3. At last settlement the whole of the Kasur Tahsil with the exception of the Bet Bangar villages lying to the west of Kasur and certain estates of the Hithar was classed as secure. Tahsil Kasur.

After some hesitation I have now classed 34 of the worst villages as insecure; in all of them irrigation is very limited, the crops are mainly dependent on the rainfall, the resources of the owners are slight. The failure of a single harvest will not necessarily necessitate suspensions. In the Manjha circles in particular the people are not accustomed to suspensions and estates with small means of irrigation are often compensated by high natural fertility; ten of the eleven villages are situated on either the Kasur or the Patti Rohi, and sometimes reap as much advantage as at other times they suffer loss. Of the Bet Bangar, the 3 villages of the east suffer from *kallar*; they have been granted substantial reductions, the remaining 8 villages lie to the west of Kasur, have poor land and are inadequately supplied by the canal.

Of the Hithar estates situated in the permanent area, I have noted three which have only well irrigation and not much of that and suffer from poor soil and other inherent weakness. Taking the tract as a whole 80 per cent. of the crops are raised in the Rabi; the circle at present only has canal-irrigation for 5 per cent. of its cultivated area and that from Inundation Canals; the soil is slight; holdings as judged by the tahsil standard are small; a considerable area is in the hands of Dogars, and the people are used to suspensions. Capacity to

meet the demand has been increased (a) by a 10 per cent. reduction in the assessment for the circle, (b) by special reductions in *kallar*-stricken villages, (c) by a redistribution between villages.

Among the villages which are technically insecure, I have shown under class B, 7 mixed villages, *i. e.*, estates situated partly in the permanent and partly in the dialluvial area. Here sufficient relief will ordinarily be given under the rules for dialluvion assessment. But many of the estates of this class, and of the purely dialluvial also are as poor communities as any in the circle, and require careful watching. Suspensions or even remissions on a liberal scale should be granted when any disaster occurs that is not met by the dialluvion rules. It should however be borne in mind, and this remark applies not to Kasur only but to all three *Tahsils*, that the assessment rates for land affected by river action have been framed on the assumption of the land bearing one crop only in the year; in case therefore the autumn crop is destroyed by river flood or sand, the result of the rabi should be awaited before any proposals are made for *suspending* any portion of the revenue due on the land for the year.

4. Mr. Casson Walker gave the following rough classification of insecure areas, *viz* :—

Tahsil Chunian.

- (a) All land outside sailab *chaks* in the two Ravi circles.
- (b) All land between the Hudiara Rohi and the Ravi and certain selected villages lying on the west of the Manjha circle.
- (c) All that portion of the Dabh circle which lies west of the Kanganpur-Chunian road.
- (d) All estates of the Dabh or Hithar circles lying south of the Kanganpur-Khudian road.
- (e) All estates lying between the Khudian-Chunian road on the south and the Dhaia on the north.

5. It is now possible to exclude a large portion of these areas from the category of the insecure. I take each circle in turn :—

(i) *The Hithar Circle.*—My remarks on the subject of the dialluvial villages of Kasur apply also to the dialluvial and mixed villages of the Chunian Hithar; I have not classed any of them as insecure, but the Collector should, when necessary, consider whether the relief afforded by the action of the Dialluvial Assessment rules is actually sufficient.

In regard to the permanent villages—the old demand has been increased by not more than 20 per cent. and there has been considerable redistribution, so that there should be no difficulty in realisation under ordinary circumstances. While canal irrigation has improved and will further improve if the new main canal is made taking off near Gandasinghwala, which will also practically eliminate the uncertain element of river spill. The people, 18 per cent. of whom are Dogars and Rajputs, are by no means unused to suspensions and remissions. The insecure villages are mostly situated in the extreme north of the circle where the inundation canals cannot reach. I have also indicated some individual weak villages in the rest of the circle; their circumstances are sufficiently indicated in my notes on the registers. My general remarks made with reference to the Kasur Hithar on the subject of the inferiority of riverain circles are applicable. The Chunian-Hithar is superior to the similarly-named Kasur circle in that 35 per cent. of the cultivated area is supplied by the canals and wells assisted by the canals.

(ii) *The Dabh Circle.*—I have classed two of the mixed and one of the permanent villages as insecure. The demand has been increased by 8 per cent. only on reassessment. Much of what has been said about the Hithar Circle applies here also. Suspensions and remissions were frequent, but conditions should be more stable in the future. Forty per cent. of the cultivated area is now *nahri* or *chahi-nahri*. Holdings are larger than in the other riverain circles. Twenty per cent., however, is in the hands of Dogars and Rajputs.

(iii) *The Ravi Circle.*—The following villages have been put under fluctuating assessment for a period of ten years :—

- (a) Twenty villages of the Ravi right bank, which will get irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal and four which will not.
- (b) Six villages of the left bank which will receive irrigation from the Lower Bari Doab Canal.
- (c) Fifteen other villages of the left bank for which either the fluctuating form of assessment was prescribed by the Financial Commissioner's orders on my Assessment Report, or appeared to me more suitable system, or in which the zamindars themselves applied for it.

In accordance with the instructions given in Standing Order 30, paragraph 22 (ii), these villages have not been distinguished by colour from estates, or parts of estates, under dialluvial assessments; a list of them is however attached to this letter.

Out of the remaining villages of the circle, which will remain under fixed assessment, I have classed 13 as insecure. No less than 10 have irrigation from the Niazbeg Extension

of the Upper Bari Doab Canal, but not sufficient yet for adequate protection. Five of the 13 estates have land which is partly subject to diallivial assessment; they require careful treatment notwithstanding. Not much *kharif* cropping is done in the circle and holdings are small according to *tahsil* standards.

(iv) *The Hithar-utar*.—A 64 per cent. enhancement in the demand has been met by large increases in cultivated and irrigated area. There are now only 5 really weak estates, all situated in the eastern half of the circle. All are used to suspensions and remissions; brief notes in regard to each are supplied in the registers. Generally the circle is one of large holdings, has 62 per cent. of its cultivated area *nahri* or *chahi-nahri*, and grows a fair proportion of *kharif* crops. Rajputs however hold much of the land.

(v) *The Manjha*.—The percentage of enhancement taken, 88 per cent., has been nothing like proportionate to the increase in resources. Ordinarily no estate should now require relief, but to be on the safe side I have noted some 9 villages (already accustomed to suspensions and remissions) in the neighbourhood of the Hudiana *Rohi* as possibly insecure (see my remarks in the registers). It is too soon yet to say to what extent they will be protected by the new Niazbeg irrigation. The circle now has 81 per cent. *chahi* and *chahi-nahri*; holdings are large and the proportion of *kharif* crops grown is larger than anywhere else.

(vi) *The Chunian Colony*.—Is humanly speaking perfectly safe.

Inequalities in canal supply have been so far as possible allowed for in village to village assessment, an extensive remodelling scheme the object of which is to equalise distribution throughout the colony is under consideration, and rules providing for the remission of *nahri-paria* on reduction of supply are before the Financial Commissioner.

Lahore Tahsil.

6. At last settlement Mr. Walker only classed as insecure certain villages of the Manjha Khara circle specified by name which enjoyed no canal irrigation. After careful consideration I would, as a measure of caution, make the following arrangements:—

(i) *Lahore circle*.—No village is insecure.

(ii) *Bet Ravi*.—None of the permanent villages need be considered insecure.

Of the mixed villages I would so classify ten with a small proportion of protected area, situated in fairly compact groups—(a) at the south end of the circle (4 villages), (b) between Lahore City and the Ajnala border (6 villages). Ordinarily sufficient relief will be given under the diallivial rules in respect of that portion of the area which is not permanent; but in seven of these estates the proportion of diallivial area is small. The circle, before reconstruction, contained villages of very uneven strength and weakness; mild rate of enhancement was consequently taken, and the new demand is not a heavy one.

(iii) *The Khadir Circle*.—As reconstructed, will include also a number of purely riverain villages taken from the old Bet Ravi circle. I have classed as insecure 4 of the permanent villages and 20 of the mixed. The permanent insecure villages are all situated in the central clay tract, 2 north and 2 south of Shahdara. Of the mixed villages 14 have large proportion of diallivial land, will ordinarily receive sufficient relief by the operation of the diallivial assessment rules. The failure of a single harvest will only be a reason for suspension in exceptional cases.

Considerable relief has been given in this circle both by an 8 per cent. reduction on the old demand and by redistribution; the present incidence is however higher for unavoidable reason than in the *Manjha Khara*. The circle has the usual weak points common to riverain tracts and the following special ones besides, *viz.*, no canal irrigation, extreme dependence on the *rabi* crop, acute pressure of population on the soil, and a degree of embarrassment higher than in any other circle. The people are accustomed to get relief and over 13 per cent. of the owners are Rajputs.

(iv) *The Manjha Mitha*.—Eleven villages, situated on the right bank of the Hudiana *Rohi*, which obtain no canal irrigation should be put in the B class of insecure villages. In village to village assessment I have made special allowance for their situation and for their relatively small degree of protection. These estates suffer somewhat by drainage towards the Hudiana, which draws off natural moisture from the soil; few of them however are markedly infertile.

(v) *The Manjha Khara*.—The extension of canal irrigation in the circle has been so large that only 12 villages need now be considered as insecure, *viz.*, 11 that follow the high central crest of the *Manjha*, including a group of six villages just south of Lahore Cantonnments, and one on the Hudiana *Rohi*. In most of these estates the land is high and stiff, the degree of protection, especially by canal, is poor and the wells are indifferent; matured areas are low and the percentage of failure is high. Allowance for these natural defects has been made in village to village assessment; the new demand for the circle as a whole is a light one.

7. The use of normal and danger rates is explained in paragraphs 563 and 575 of the Land Administration Manual.

Danger Rates.

No such rates were framed at last settlement.

In the table below I show danger rates varying from roughly one and-a-half to twice the normal rate, appropriate for each circle and compare them with the incidence of the new demand on the matured area approved by the Financial Commissioners for settlement purposes. I have included the *khush kassiyati* demand in working out these rates; there seems no reason why, as in Ferozepore, the *palwaris* should not be made to get the necessary statements ready in time for consideration in connection with suspension and remission proposals, particularly as the 1st February has now been fixed as the single date for the payment of the *khariif* instalment.

At first sight the *khariif* incidence appears disproportionately high. It must, however, be remembered that sugarcane, cotton and oilseeds, all of them *khariif* crops, all fetch high prices, while the two latter are not required as food. Also *toria*, though counted as a *rabi* crop, matures in time to contribute to the *khariif* demand.

I see no reason to adopt any unit smaller than the assessment circle.

Tahsil.	Circle.	INCIDENCE OF NEW DEMAND ON MATURED ABRA (IN EVEN ANNAS.)		DANGER RATE.	
		Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif	Rabi.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Kasur	Manjha Khara ...	2 1 0	0 14 0	4 0 0	2 0 0
	Manjha Mitha ...	2 9 0	0 15 0	5 0 0	2 0 0
	Bet Bangar ...	1 13 0	0 13 0	3 0 0	1 8 0
	Hithar ...	1 15 0	0 12 0	2 8 0	1 8 0
Chunian	Hithar ...	1 14 0	0 14 0	3 0 0	1 8 0
	Dabh ...	1 13 0	0 13 0	3 0 0	1 8 0
	Hithar-utar ...	1 12 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
	Manjha ...	1 14 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0
	Ravi ...	2 1 0	0 12 0	3 8 0	1 8 0
	Colony ...	2 12 0	1 8 0	5 8 0	3 0 0
Lahore	Lahore ...	4 6 0	3 4 0	...	...
	Bet Ravi ...	2 14 0	1 4 0	4 0 0	2 0 0
	Khadir ...	3 0 0	1 1 0	4 8 0	2 0 0
	Manjha Mitha ...	2 13 0	1 2 0	5 0 0	2 0 0
	Manjha Khara ...	2 2 0	1 1 0	4 0 0	2 0 0

In paragraph 8 (ii) below I have shown that the *khariif* is by far the less important of the two harvests. Difficulties accordingly arise in the application of circle danger rates for the *khariif* in the case of those villages which have not elected to pay at each harvest a portion of the annual demand strictly relative to the value of the crops grown. I suggest that, in accordance with past practice in the district, the probable result of the coming *rabi* should be considered before proposals for *khariif* suspensions are made. *Khariif* danger rates are not therefore of the first importance. For 18 villages of the special character above indicated however I propose the special rates given in column 4. There are others 5 in number for which I am not able to devise even special rates, and which require to be treated strictly on their individual merits. Details in regard to 23 villages are given in the last column of the registers of insecure villages.

1	2	3	4
Tahsil.	Circle.	Number of villages.	Special <i>khariif</i> danger rate.
			Rs. A. P.
Kasur	Hithar ...	7	4 0 0
	Bet Bangar ...	1	4 8 0
Lahore	Bet Ravi ...	4	5 0 0
	Khadir ...	6	6 0 0

In calculating the incidence of the demand of the harvest the *khush kaisyati* demand in villages that get irrigation from the inundation canals should be added to the fixed assessment.

8. *Suspensions.*—

(a) Relief should ordinarily be given in the form of suspensions and relief will not be required in the form of remissions *in limine* (paragraph 559, Land Administration Manual).
Suspensions to be the initial form of relief.

In the present settlement the amount of the land revenue demand which is to be paid in each harvest has been carefully revised under a scheme which has been approved in Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners' letter No. 5510, dated 7th August 1915, and it is claimed that the instalments now fixed bear generally a just proportion to the harvest outturn; this should facilitate correct decision on the necessity or otherwise for suspensions.

(ii) The area cropped in the *khariif* in the various tahsils bears the following proportion to the total matured area of both harvests, *viz.*, Kasur 25 per cent., Chunian 27, Lahore 30.
Extent of crop failure justifying relief.
Ordinarily suspensions will only be necessary on account of failure of crops in a single *khariif* when the promise for the coming *rabi* is bad; in the latter case the general rule may be followed that relief will not ordinarily be required where there is half a normal crop. The normal and danger rates (paragraph 7) should be used as rough guides to the necessity for giving relief. In riverain villages throughout the district there is often a substantial sum imposed on waste; care should be taken to leave this out of account in computing the true incidence on matured area.

(iii) When, after a *khariif* below normal, *rabi* prospects are poor, the *Zamindar* finds it difficult to obtain credit, and suspensions should be freely given. Relief to the extent of suspension of half the demand should usually be sufficient, except in very small estates or when a poor *khariif* is followed by extensive failure in the *rabi*; in such cases three-fourths or even the whole of the *rabi* demand should be suspended. Suspensions of less than half the demand are of little use and should not ordinarily be given.
Scale on which relief should be given.

The rigid use however of an arithmetical standard is deprecated; the special circumstances of each village and the variations from village to village even within the same tract are often enormous should be considered, and personal inspection by the Collector or his Revenue Assistant will be very desirable.

(iv) In the riverain circles, estates affected by famine or widespread calamity should be allowed to reap the full benefit of the first good crop or average harvest following, not being required to pay more than the current dues of the harvest until the second average crop following has been reached; the total amount to be realised in any one harvest including arrears should not exceed one and half times the normal incidence (paragraph 572, Land Administration Manual).
Recovery of suspended revenue.

In the rest of the district no restrictions under either of the above heads will ordinarily be required. The remarks already made however under the head "scale of relief" as to the necessity for special and local enquiry in each case apply with equal force in respect of recoveries of suspended revenue. With a bumper *rabi* more may be recovered, but the total amount should never exceed double the current demand.

The prevailing prices of the principal staples should be considered, and it is a good plan to work out a rough half-net-assessments estimate for each village based on these prices, the fodder crops and less important cereals being neglected. It is to be remembered that prices in remote tracts are generally a good deal below those ruling in Lahore.

9. *Remission of arrears.*—In regard to the remission of arrears it is not possible to lay down any hard and fast rule. The general principles which should guide the Collector in determining whether to propose the remission of the arrears of any particular harvest or harvests are laid down in paragraph 576 of the Land Administration Manual. He is to consider (a) the proportion which the total of all outstanding arrears bears to the annual land revenue of the estate; (b) the length of time during which, notwithstanding due diligence, the arrear of the particular harvest or harvests has remained outstanding.

Care should be taken that no remission of revenue is granted to a landlord who has not remitted the rent paid by his tenants.

Insecure villages, Lahore District.

Serial No.	Circle.	Headst No.	Names of villages.	Class.	Whether ordinary, or special kharif danger rate is applicable.	REMARKS. (The percentages denote the proportion of the total area which is irrigated with letters C. and N. for chahi and nabri respectively.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KASUR TAHSIL.						
1	Manjha Mitha.	7	Gil Pannu ...	B	Ordinary ...	84 per cent. (N. 27, C. 7). Canal supply by lift.
2		17	Chung ...	"	Do. ...	87 per cent. (N. 24, C. 18). Soil rather light.
3		44	Kale ...	"	Do. ...	5 per cent. (C.) On Kasur Rohi. Holdings are small.
4		46	Mari Gur Singh ...	"	Do. ...	15 per cent. (N. 8, C. 7). On Kasur Rohi. There is very little kharif cropping.
5		81	Tung ...	"	Do. ...	38 per cent. (N.). Kharif cropped area is rather low.
6		109	Jaur Singhwala ...	A	Do. ...	34 per cent. (N.). Some of the land is spoilt by drainage towards Patti Nala. Cropping somewhat inferior.
7		148	Keshopora ...	"	Do. ...	25 per cent. (N.). A small estate on the Kasur Rohi. Cropping rather inferior.
8		189	Rangpora ...	"	Do. ...	36 per cent. (N.). On Kasur Rohi and has some light land. Cropping distinctly inferior.
9		190	Piruwala ...	"	Do. ...	35 per cent. (N. 34, C. 1). On the Kasur Rohi which spoils some of the land. Cropped area rather low.
10		191 B	Kadiwind ...	B	Do. ...	47 per cent. (N.). On the Kasur Rohi. Cropped area rather low.
11		191 H	Warn ...	"	Do. ...	44 per cent. (N. 42, C. 2). On the Kasur Rohi. Cropped area low.
12	Manjha Khara.	195	Khara ...	"	Do. ...	46 per cent. (N. 45, C. 1). Cropped area in kharif low. Cropping generally somewhat inferior.
13		196	Theh Ballu ...	"	Do. ...	34 per cent. (N. 43, C. 2). On the Kasur Rohi. Cropped area low.
14	Bet Bangar.	107	Kot Napabad ...	A	No danger rate could be framed.	Irrigation nil. Cropped area low and kharif crops practically nil. The owners are well off, have land elsewhere and prefer to pay two-fifths in the kharif.
15		108	Sito Nauabad ...	"	Special ...	9 per cent. (C.). Cropped area low and very little kharif. The owners have land elsewhere.
16		113	Saffa Singhwala ...	B	No danger rate could be framed.	16 per cent. (C.). Cropped area rather low. Kharif crops practically nil. The owners have land elsewhere and prefer to pay two-fifths in the kharif.
17		218	Balandi Uttar ...	"	Ordinary ...	38 per cent. (C. 28, N. 10). The population is partly Bajput.
18		220	Gaggar ...	"	Do. ...	40 per cent. (C. 18, N. 22). Cropped area somewhat low.
19		231	Lakho Baryar ...	A	Do. ...	83 per cent. (C. 2, N. 31).

Insecure villages, Lahore District—continued.

Serial No.	Circle.	Hadbast No.	Names of villages.	Class.	Whether ordinary or special kharif danger rate is applicable.	REMARKS. (The percentages denote the proportion of the total area which is irrigated with letters C and N. for Chahi and Nahri respectively.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			KASUR TAHSIL—concluded.			
20	Bet Bangar - concluded.	222	Lakho Kahlon ...	A	Ordinary ...	38 per cent. (N.). The Hitbar barani land is only fair.
21		224	Bhala ...	"	Do. ...	45 per cent. (C. 23, N. 22). The land is rather poor and some of the wells show <i>kallar</i> .
22		225	Bugri ...	"	Do. ...	36 per cent. (C. 28, N. 8). A big mortgagee holds half the estate.
23		220	Nizampora ...	"	Do. ...	39 per cent. (C.). A good deal of embourasment.
24		227	Sheikh Bhagu ...	"	Do. ...	10 per cent. (C.). A Dogar village. The owners devote little attention to the land, and the cropping is very bad.
			1.—Permanent.			
25	Hitbar.	233	Chuharpora ...	A	Ordinary ...	47 per cent. (C.). A Dogar estate. Land poorish. Proportion of area cropped in <i>kharif</i> is low.
26		291	Bahmaniwala ...	B	Do. ...	47 per cent. (C.). Land poor and farming bad. A good deal of debt. Proportion of area cropped in <i>kharif</i> is very low.
27		324	Muhammadiwala ...	A	Special ...	32 per cent. (C.). The cropping is poor and the area matured in the <i>kharif</i> almost nil. The land is inferior and there is a deal of debt.
			2.—Mixed.			
28		99	Bhura Hitbar ...	B	Ordinary ...	11 per cent. (C.). Mostly dialluvia. There is a very little <i>kharif</i> cropping.
29		253	Thatti Farid ...	"	Special ...	9 per cent. (C.). Mostly dialluvia. A Dogar estate. There is very little <i>kharif</i> cropping.
30		261	Zamin Gahi ...	"	Do. ...	14 per cent. (C.). Mostly dialluvia. Not much <i>kharif</i> cropping. Owners are Qureshia.
31		281 282	Kilcha mai Dona ...	"	Do. ...	6 per cent. (C.). Mostly dialluvia. A village of Dogars and Qureshia. There is very little <i>kharif</i> cropping.
32		301	Burj Rajoki ...	"	Do. ...	10 per cent. (C.). Mostly dialluvia. There is very little <i>kharif</i> cropping.
33		315	Kaluwara ...	"	Do. ...	4 per cent. (C.). Mostly dialluvia. A Dogar village. There is a little <i>kharif</i> cropping.
34		320	Chanda Singhwala ...	"	Do. ...	20 per cent. (C.). Mostly dialluvia. There is very little <i>kharif</i> cropping.

Insecure villages, Lahore District—continued.

Serial No.	Circle.	Head No.	Names of villages.		Class.	Whether ordinary or special kharif danger rate is applicable.	REMARKS. (The percentages denote the proportion of the total area which is irrigated with letters C. and N. for Chahi and Nabri respectively.)
1	2	3	4		5	6	7
			CHUNIAN TAHSIL.				
			1.—Permanent.				
1	Hithar.	212	Harde Mohdke ...	...	B	Ordinary ...	52 per cent. (C.). 5 out of 6 wells are brackish and cropped area low. A badly farmed estate. Little kharif cropping.
2		213	Khode ...	...	"	Do. ...	77 per cent. (C.). Some brackish wells. Cropped area low. A badly farmed estate. Little kharif cropping.
3		217	Sangra ...	...	"	Do. ...	55 per cent. (C.). Barani of very poor quality. Cropped area low. A thoroughly criminal village. Little kharif cropping.
4		224	Lunke ...	...	A	Do. ...	35 per cent. (C.). Barani poor. Cropped area low and kharif small.
5		240	Khilchi Khalsa ...	...	"	Do. ...	20 per cent. (C.). 2 out of 3 wells have bad water. Land poor, holding small and cropped area very low, especially in kharif.
6		241	Sahiba ...	...	"	Do. ...	13 per cent. (C.). Soil poor, holdings small and cropped area low, especially in kharif.
7		281	Lohb Rajputan ...	...	B	Do. ...	60 per cent. (C. 33, N. 13, C. N. 9). A good estate enough, but the Rajput and Mugal owners of it are very weak farmers and in constant trouble with their land revenue. Cropped area low, especially in kharif.
8		385	Rangowala ...	...	"	No danger rate could be framed.	61 per cent. (C.). Land only fair. Dogars two-fifths. There have been constant suspensions. Very little kharif cropping. The village insists on paying two-fifths in the kharif.
			1.—Permanent.				
9	DABH.	303	Daryake ...	...	A	Ordinary ...	38 per cent. (C.). A small, weak estate. Land poor, holdings small. Little kharif cropping.
			2.—Mixed.				
10		344	Lohb Jattan ...	...	A	Ordinary ...	34 per cent. (C.). A part of the village is subject to dialluvial rules. Land poor, subsoil of wells treacherous and holdings rather small. Very little kharif cropping.
11		356	Bisoki ...	...	B	No danger rate could be framed.	27 per cent. (C.). Part of area dialluvial. The owners are Dogars. Very little kharif croppings. The village insists on paying two-fifths in the kharif.
12	HITHAR-UTTAR.	127	Shah Inayat ...	...	B	Ordinary ...	43 per cent. (C. 18, N. 25). Well land generally poor and farming well. Very little kharif.

Insecure villages, Lahore District—continued.

Serial No.	Circle.	Headst No.	Names of villages.	Class.	Whether ordinary or special kharif danger rate is applicable.	REMARKS. (The percentages denote the proportion of the total area which is irrigated with letters C. and N. for Chahi and Nahri respectively.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			CHUNIAN TAHSIL—continued. 2.—Mixed—concluded.			
13	HITHAR-UTAR—concluded.	131	Dhig	A	Ordinary ...	42 per cent. (C.). Well water slightly saline and the cropping inferior. Very little <i>kharif</i> cropping.
14		228	Chorkot	"	Do. ...	47 per cent. (C.). Lies mostly in Hithar. Dogars and Rajputs hold a large proportion. A few wells saline. Long straggling estate. Little <i>kharif</i> cropping.
15		231	Dhingriwala	B	Do. ...	61 per cent. (C. 20, N. 41). Mostly in Hithar where land and cropping are poor. 8 of the 11 wells are saline. <i>Kharif</i> cropped area small.
16		238	Aulakh Hithar	"	Do. ...	46 per cent. (C 19 N. 21). Lies mostly in Hithar. Hithar land poor. A long straggling estate. Little <i>kharif</i> cropping.
17	MANJHA.	68	Kot Sardar Kahn Singh	"	Do. ...	21 per cent. (C.).
18		80	Khanki Maur	"	Do. ...	45 per cent. (C. 18. N. 27), but cropping inferior and very slight in <i>kharif</i> .
19		81	Purna	"	Do. ...	Whole cultivated area is <i>barani</i> .
20		83	Behramke	"	Do. ...	49 per cent. (C.).
21		84	Sherpore	"	Do. ...	32 per cent. (C.).
22		100a	Mudke	"	Do. ...	40 per cent. (C. 22 C. N. 1. N. 17). Cropping inferior.
23		143b	Thoh Kaila	"	Do. ...	22 per cent. (C.). Cropping inferior.
24		142c	Dhilwan	"	Do. ...	No irrigation. Cropping inferior.
25		152	Thatti Uttar	"	Do. ...	17 per cent. (C.). Cropping inferior and very slight in <i>kharif</i> .
			1.—Permanent.			
26	RAVI CHUNIAN.	69	Katar Mal	B	Ordinary ...	50 per cent. (C 43, N. 7). Nahri from Wan escape only. Some wells in bad condition. The people are Khatri, not well off.
27		70	Rake Ghuman	"	Do. ...	85 per cent. (C. N. 46, N. 39). Irrigation from Wan escape, the only means of irrigation.
28		71	Serai Nowshehra	A	Do. ...	84 per cent. (C.). Little <i>kharif</i> cropping.
29		75	Aulakh Bunga	B	Do. ...	18 per cent. (C.) Cropping very inferior and <i>kharif</i> area small.
30		78	Bunga Madran	"	Do. ...	19 per cent. (C.). Cropping inferior, especially in <i>kharif</i> . Owners mostly B. loches.
31		85	Megha	"	Do. ...	39 per cent. (C.). Wells distant from the village.
32		86	Kamon Gil	"	Do. ...	31 per cent. (C.).
33		94	Nanthe Khalsa	"	Do. ...	21 per cent. (C.) and <i>kharif</i> cropped area is small.

Insecure villages, Lahore District—continued.

Serial No.	Circle.	Headbast No.	Names of villages.	Class.	Whether ordinary or special kharif danger rate is applicable.	REMARKS. (The percentages denote the proportion of the total area which is irrigated with letters C. and N. for Chahi and Nahri respectively.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CHUNIAN TAHSIL—concl'd.						
2.—Mixed.						
84	RAVI CHUNIAN—concl'd.	74	Balloki	B	Ordinary ...	53 per cent. (C. 16, N. (Niazbeg Extension) 37). May get a little extra irrigation from Upper Bari Doub Canal, but a large area will remain always unprotected. Cropping also poor, especially in <i>kharif</i> .
85		90	Gagga Serai	"	Do. ...	18 per cent. (C). Sub-soil of the Hithar wells poor and land indifferent. Cropping poor, especially in <i>kharif</i> .
86		91	Bhangur	"	Do. ...	22 per cent. (C). Sailab land poor. Cropping indifferent, especially in <i>kharif</i> .
87		92	Lakhanke	"	Do. ...	14 per cent. (C). Very little <i>kharif</i> cropping.
88		93	Nanthe Jagir	"	Do. ...	17 per cent. (C). People in debt. Cropping indifferent, especially in <i>kharif</i> .
LAHORE TAHSIL.						
1.—Mixed.						
1	BFT RAVI.	126	Chung Panj Mirain	B	Special ...	40 per cent. (C. 1, N. 39). A Rajput village. Area mostly permanent, of which only 40 per cent is protected. Little <i>kharif</i> cropping.
2		153	Mirako	"	Ordinary ...	42 per cent. (C. 4, C. N. 2, N. 86). Very little dialluvial area. Not much <i>kharif</i> cropping.
3		161	Lohdro	A	Do. ...	43 per cent. (C.). Hardly any dialluvial area. People deeply embarrassed.
4		162	Rangilpore	"	Do. ...	47 per cent. (C.). Next to no land above the Dhaia. Not much <i>kharif</i> cropping.
5		285	Mahmudbuti	B	Special ...	53 per cent. (C.). Liable to over flooding from the Ravi and Sukhnahr, about three-fourths of area permanent. Not much <i>kharif</i> cropping.
6		287	Lakhodahr	"	Ordinary ...	51 per cent. (C. 17, N. 34). More than half area permanent. Canal supply poor. People poorly off.
7		32	Marliwar	"	Do. ...	48 per cent. (C. 32, N. 16). Nearly all permanent. * Ufar land poor.
8		327	Awan Dhairwala	A	Special ...	22 per cent. (C.). People poor and criminal. Area mostly permanent, little <i>kharif</i> cropping.
9		328	Talwarawar	B	Do. ...	8 per cent. (C.). Two-thirds dialluvial. A Rajput village.
10		330	Bhaini Dhillwan	"	Ordinary ...	86 per cent. (C. 9, C. N. 8, N. 19). About half dialluvial. Not much <i>kharif</i> cropping.

Insecure villages, Lahore District—continued.

Serial No.	Circle.	Hadest No.	Names of villages.	Class.	Whether ordinary or special kharif danger rate is applicable.	REMARKS. (The percentages denote the proportion of the total area which is irrigated with letters C. and N. for Chahi and Nahri respectively.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			LAHORE TAHSIL—contd.			
			1.—Permanent.			
11		337	Marl Par ...	A	Ordinary ...	42 per cent. (C). A Rajput village. People poor and embarrassed.
12		355	Kot Jaspot ...	"	Do. ...	57 per cent. (C.). A Rajput village, with a stiff clay soil.
13		369	Dhudian ...	"	Do. ...	57 per cent. (C.) A Rajput village, with a stiff clay soil.
14		373	Thikriwala ...	"	Do. ...	47 per cent. (C.). Sour, hard land.
			2.—Mixed.			
15		169	Naun Dogar ...	B	Special ...	14 per cent. (C.). Mostly dialluvial. Little <i>kharif</i> cropping.
16		169	Nawankot Par ...	"	Ordinary ...	53 per cent. (C.). Has a large permanent area.
17		173	Khudpore ...	A	Special ...	30 per cent. (C. 25, N. 5). Largely dialluvial. Has suffered much from dialluvion.
18		176	Uhana ...	"	Do. ...	10 per cent. (C.) Mostly dialluvial. A Rajput village.
19		180	Korotana ...	"	Ordinary ...	28 per cent. (C.). Small dialluvial area. Very little <i>kharif</i> .
20		182	Rajian Par ...	B	Special ...	29 per cent. (C.). mostly dialluvial. Little <i>kharif</i> cropping.
21		188	Mozang Nauabad ...	"	Do. ...	37 per cent. (C.). Largely dialluvial. Little <i>kharif</i> cropping.
22		332	Dhana Bhiki ...	"	Ordinary ...	22 per cent. (C.). Mostly dialluvial. Little <i>kharif</i> cropping.
23		333	Gaggo Dogar ...	"	Do. ...	27 per cent. (C.). Mostly permanent. A Dogar village. Little <i>kharif</i> cropping.
24		334	Talwara Par ...	"	Do. ...	34 per cent. (C.). Mostly permanent. Rajputs own two-thirds of village.
25		336	Rakh Awan ...	"	Do. ...	32 per cent. (C.). Largely dialluvial.
26		337	Awan Par ...	A	Do. ...	16 per cent. (C.). Mostly permanent. Little <i>kharif</i> cropping.
27		343	Bukanwal ...	B	Do. ...	22 per cent. (C.). Mostly dialluvial. Little <i>kharif</i> cropping.
28		344	Bhaini Par ...	"	Do. ...	No well irrigation. Very little permanent land.
29		346	Seggian Wasupura ...	"	Special ...	20 per cent. (C.). Little permanent area and <i>kharif</i> cropping as well.
30		371	Burj Atari ...	"	Ordinary ...	40 per cent. (C.). Large dialluvial area. Owners mostly Rajputs.
31		374	Chak Kalal ...	"	No danger rate could be framed.	14 per cent. (C.). Large dialluvial area. The village insists on paying one-third in the <i>kharif</i> .
32		376	Sahdpur ...	"	Ordinary ...	19 per cent. (C.). Very little permanent area.

Insecure villages, Lahore District—concluded.

Serial No.	Circle.	Headlast No.	Names of villages.	Class.	Whether ordinary or special kharif danger rate is applicable.	REMARKS. (The percentages denote the proportion of the total area which is irrigated with letters C. and N. for Chahri and Nahri respectively.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33	KHARIF—concluded.	376	LAHORE TAHSIL—concluded. 2.—Mixed—concluded. Nathoke ...	B	Ordinary ...	24 per cent. (C.). Permanent area small.
34		379	Toria ...	A	Do. ...	48 per cent. (C.). Diurnal area very small. Little <i>kharif</i> cropping.
35	MANJHA MUJHA.	3	Bhanu Sindhuani ...	B	Do. ...	53 per cent. (C.). Suffered from the Hudia. Little <i>kharif</i> cropping.
36		4	Padde ...	"	Do. ...	56 per cent. (C.). Suffered from the Hudia. Little <i>kharif</i> cropping. People poor.
37		51	Barka Khurd ...	"	Do. ...	46 per cent. (C.). Suffers by drainage to the Hudia. Not much <i>kharif</i> cropping.
38		12	Barka Kalan ...	"	Do. ...	52 per cent. (C.). Suffered from the Hudia. Little <i>kharif</i> cropping.
39		53	Brahmanabad ...	"	Do. ...	46 per cent. (C.). Land drains to the Hudia. Not much <i>kharif</i> cropping.
40		57	Dhilwan ...	"	Do. ...	34 per cent. (C.). A Hudia village. Little <i>kharif</i> cropping.
41		58	Dhurke ...	"	Do. ...	24 per cent. (C.). Land drains to the Hudia. Not much <i>kharif</i> .
42		63	Karake ...	"	Do. ...	41 per cent. (C.). Land drains to the Hudia. Not much <i>kharif</i> .
43		64	Maujoke ...	"	Do. ...	34 per cent. (C.). A criminal village. Land drains to the Hudia. Not much <i>kharif</i> cropping.
44		67	Khurmalian ...	"	Do. ...	49 per cent. (C. 43, N. 6). Land drains to the Hudia. Not much <i>kharif</i> cropping.
45		68	Jhallian ...	"	Do. ...	38 per cent. (C.). Land drains to the Hudia. Not much <i>kharif</i> cropping.
46		23	Chung khurd ...	"	o. ...	49 per cent. (C. 13, N. 26).
47		24	Kohar ...	"	Do. ...	41 per cent. (C. 5, N. 36). Very small estate.
48		25	Gohawa ...	"	Do. ...	55 per cent. (C. 8, N. 47). A criminal village.
49		36	Deo Khurd and Kalan ...	"	Do. ...	54 per cent. (C. 6, C. N. 1, N. 47). Land drains to the Hudia.
50		46	Fera Chahal ...	"	Do. ...	47 per cent. (C. 11, N. 36). On the Hudia. Rohi. Little <i>kharif</i> cropping.
51		86	Mehdipur ...	"	Do. ...	29 per cent. (C. 2, N. 27). Land mostly high and poor. Owners Rajputs.
52		122	Sadboki ...	"	Do. ...	49 per cent. (C. 1 N. 48). Matured area very low and percentage of failure very high.
53	MANJHA KHARIF.	199	Kir Kalan ...	"	Do. ...	56 per cent. (C.). Land high, sour and poor.
54		200	Tilayat ...	"	Do. ...	53 per cent. (N.). Land high.
55		201	Chandra ...	"	Do. ...	49 per cent. (N.). Land high.
56		204	Charar ...	"	Do. ...	50 per cent. (C. 4, C. N. 3, N. 43). Land stiff, dry and gritty.
57		206	Guru Mangat Kohna ...	"	Do. ...	45 per cent. (C. 1, C. N. 5, N. 39). Land hard and high.

APPENDIX VIII.

Principal Gazette notifications relating to the present settlement of the Lahore District.

No.	Date.	Abstract.
1428	20th December 1911 ...	Confers on Rai Bahadur Bhai Hotu Singh all the powers of a Collector under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, with the exception of Chapter VI of the said Act, subject to the control of the Collector.
5	13th January 1912 ...	Appoints Rai Bahadur Bhai Hotu Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, to special duty in connection with revision of the map and records of the Lahore District.
961 S. (Rev.) and 962 S. (Rev.)	2nd July 1912 ...	Sanctions a general re-assessment of the land revenue of, and a special revision of the record-of-rights for, the estates included in the Lahore District
1077-B.	14th October 1912 ...	Invests R. C. Bolster, Esquire, I.C.S., with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class.
1077-C.	14th October 1912 ...	Confers on R. C. Bolster, Esquire, I.C.S., all the powers of a Collector under Acts XVI and XVII of 1887, with the exception of Chapter VI of the latter, not subject to the control of the Collector of the Lahore District.
1082	16th October 1912 ...	Appoints Rai Bahadur Bhai Hotu Singh, on completion of special duty Extra Assistant Settlement Officer.
1152	30th October 1912 ...	Appoints R. C. Bolster, Esquire, I.C.S., as Settlement Officer.
3076-S.	29th September 1913 ...	Appoints Khan Sahib Chaudhri Sultan Ahmad, B.A., as Extra Assistant Settlement Officer.
1287	15th October 1913 ...	Transfers Rai Bahadur Bhai Hotu Singh, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, to Jullundur as Settlement Officer.
632	8th April 1914 ...	Invests Khan Sahib Chaudhri Sultan Ahmad, B.A., Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, with the powers of an Assistant Collector, 1st Grade, to hear and determine the suits mentioned in the 1st group in sub-section (3) of section 77 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887.

APPENDIX IX.

Glossary of Vernacular Terms used in the Final Settlement Report.

Vernacular.	English.
Ábái ...	Village site.
Ábi ...	Land watered by lifts erected on the Lahore City drainage.
Ábiáná ...	That portion of the land revenue which is due to irrigation.
Álá lambardár ...	Chief headman.
Álá lambardári ...	Chief headmanship.
Báchh ...	Distribution of revenue over holdings.
Bárání ...	Land dependent on rainfall.
Batái ...	Rent taken in kind.
Bázár ...	Market.
Bhaiáchará ...	A system of distribution of the demand according to the portion of total revenue paid.
Cháhi ...	Land irrigated by wells.
Cháhi-nahri ...	Land watered both by a canal and by a well in the same harvest.
Chak ...	A block of land.
Chanda ...	A point fixed by the Survey Department.
Chhánt ...	A rough intermediate <i>khatouni</i> .
Chari ...	<i>Jowár</i> grown for fodder.
Dhaia ...	The old high bank of a river.
Ghumao ...	A local unit of area.
Inám ...	A cash allowance paid to a rural official.
Jágír ...	A large assignment of land revenue.
Jágírdar ...	The holder of a <i>jágír</i> .
Jamabandi ...	Annual record of rights of a village.
Kacha ...	Diluvial land.
Kallar ...	Saline efflorescence.
Kanál ...	A local measure of area.
Kankút ...	Appraisement of crops.
Kánúngo ...	Supervisor of <i>patwáris</i> .
Karam ...	A local unit of length.
Karukán ...	Numbers on a map showing length and breadth.
Khárá ...	Brackish (of water).
Kharíf ...	The autumn harvest.
Khasra girdáwari ...	A register of fields used in harvest inspections.

Glossary of Vernacular Terms used in the Final Settlement Report—continued.

Vernacular.	English.
Khatauni• ...	A holding slip.
Killa ...	A rectangular field of uniform size.
Killabandi ...	The survey of country according to rectangular fields of uniform size.
Lambardár ...	A village headman.
Lambardárf ...	Village headmanship.
Máfi ...	A small assignment of land revenue.
Malba ...	A cess levied for joint village expenses.
Málikáná ...	Fee paid in recognition of proprietary title.
Mandí ...	A market.
Marla ...	A local unit of area.
Masáfi ...	A survey sheet.
Mitha ...	Sweet (of water).
Muharrir ...	A clerk.
Mujmili ...	Grouped (of maps).
Munj kána ...	Thatching grass.
Nahri ...	Land irrigated from a canal.
Nahri parta ...	Land revenue specially assessed on canal irrigation.
Náib-Tahsildár ...	The assistant of the <i>Tahsildár</i> .
Nautor ...	Land brought under cultivation for the first time.
Nazráná ...	Payment to Government on acquisition of a colony grant.
Part Patwár ...	<i>Patwári's</i> copy of map.
Part Sarkár ...	Government copy of map.
Part Tahsíl ...	<i>Tahsíl</i> copy of map.
Pattidári ...	A system of distribution of the demand according to customary or other shares.
Patwárf ...	The village accountant.
Rabí ...	The spring harvest.
Rakh ...	A forest or reserve.
Riwáj-i-'Am ...	A statement of prevailing customs.
Rohi ...	A drainage line.
Sadr ...	Head-quarters of a district.
Sailáb ...	Land flooded by rivers.
Sarsáhi ...	A local unit of area.
Shajra Nasb ...	Genealogical tree of landowners of a village.

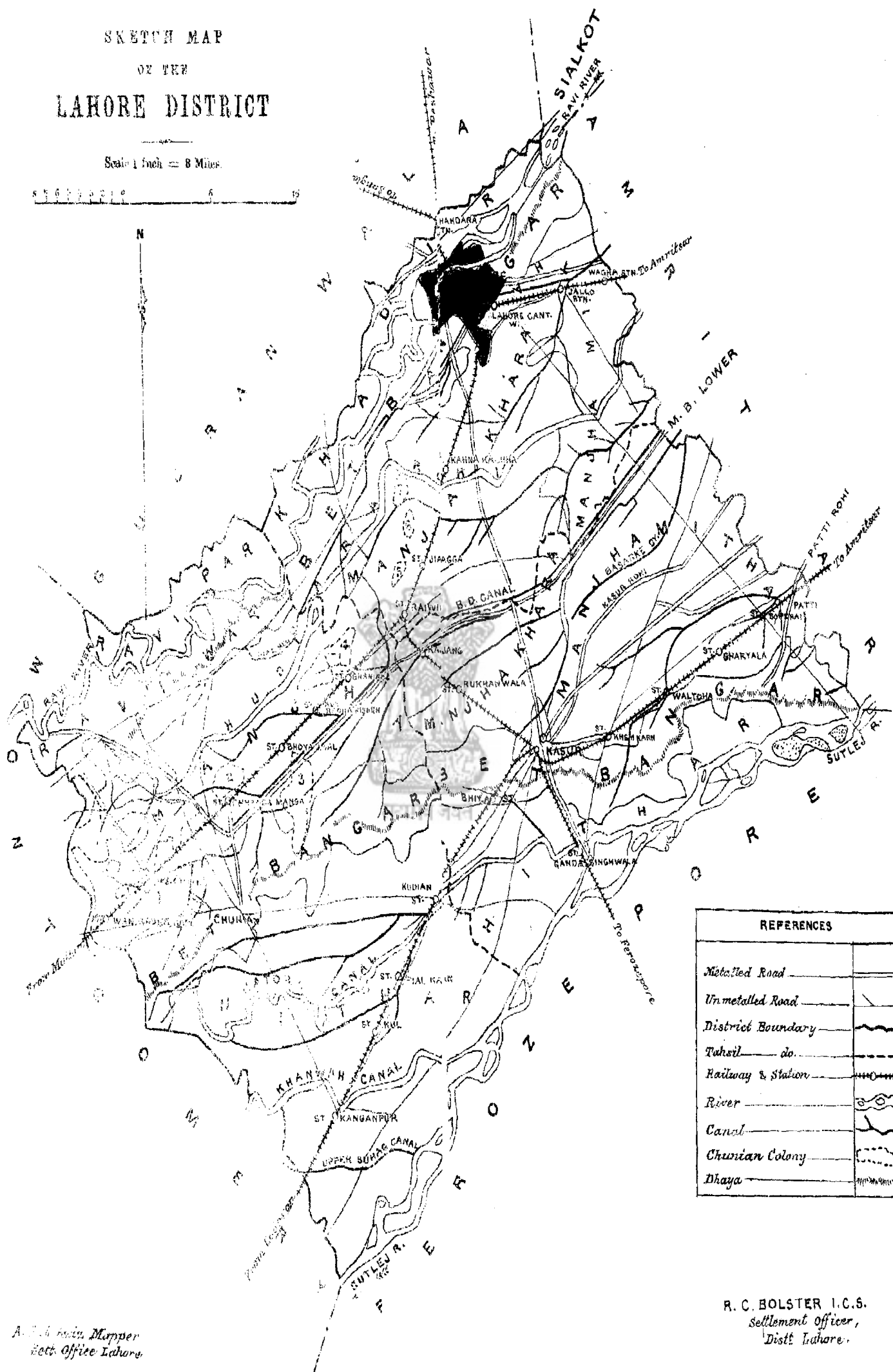
Glossary of Vernacular Terms used in the Final Settlement Report—concluded.

Vernacular.	English.
Sufedposh ...	A local notable, equivalent to an <i>ināmdār</i> .
Sufedposhi ...	The post held by a local notable.
Tafriq báchh ...	Actual distribution of revenue over holdings.
Tahsil ...	An administrative sub-division of a district.
Tahsildár ...	Officer in charge of a <i>tahsil</i> .
Taríqa báchh ...	Method of distribution of revenue over holdings.
Tarmím ...	Correction (of maps).
Thána ...	A police station.
Toria ...	A kind of oil-seed.
Wájib-ul-arz ...	Village administration paper.
Zail ...	A group of villages.
Zaildár ...	A rural official in charge of a <i>zail</i> .
Zamíndár ...	An agriculturist.
Zamíndári ...	A system of distribution of the demand by joint possession and liability.



SKETCH MAP OF THE LAHORE DISTRICT

Scale 1 inch = 8 Miles.



REFERENCES	
Metalled Road	—
Unmetalled Road	- - -
District Boundary	~ ~ ~
Tahsil do.	- - -
Railway & Station	—+—+—+—
River	~ ~ ~
Canal	- - -
Chunian Colony	- - -
Dhaya	- - -

A. J. L. Main Mapper
Dist. Office Lahore.

R. C. BOLSTER I.C.S.
Settlement Officer,
Distt. Lahore.